The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2092. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax and the North Star at this Port.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Escape of the Derby Government from a Vote of Censure.

A Storm Between England and Naples.

Preparations to Lay the Atlantic Cable.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.

Views of the Madrid Press on a Protectorate Over Mexico.

Cotton Declined—Consols 97 3-4.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Captain Millar, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 22, arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *America*, May 22, passed steamship *Arabia* from New-York for Liverpool.

The *North Star*, from Southampton on the 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamer *New-York*, from New-York May 5, arrived at Glasgow on the 20th.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New-York May 8, arrived at Liverpool at 4:30 A. M., of the 22d.

The *America* has on board four of the telegraphic staff of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, *en route* for Newfoundland, to get everything ready at Trinity Bay for landing the cable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th, the Earl of Derby stated that the Government had that morning received important dispatches from India, containing, among other matters, a representation from Sir James Outram as to the severity of the proclamation and Lord Canning's reasons for issuing it. The papers were being copied, and he promised they should be in the hands of members of Parliament before the division in the other House on the same evening.

In the House of Commons, the debate on the vote of censure was resumed.

Lord Palmerston read extracts from the letters addressed by Lord Canning to Vernon Smith, explanatory of the reasons why the proclamation was in some parts so severe and in some so indulgent.

Mr. Roebuck spoke in strong terms of condemnation of Lord Canning's dispatch, and declared that he would do nothing towards restoring the late Government to power.

Sir James Graham, in a telling speech, declared he should most unhesitatingly vote against the resolution, although he did not altogether approve of Lord Ellenborough's dispatch.

There were numerous other speakers on both sides of the question, when the debate was further adjourned.

On Friday, the 21st, in the House of Lords, Lord Malmesbury stated he had received a reply from the Government of Naples in answer to the claim of indemnity, which he understood to be a refusal, and which he had treated as such. Within the last two hours, however, he had received a dispatch informing him that it was not a positive refusal, but simply an argumentative reply.

The House of Lords then adjourned until the 31st for the Whitsun holidays.

In the House of Commons the vote of censure was taken up, and, after numerous and repeated calls upon Mr. Cardwell by the Liberal members to withdraw his resolution, that gentleman, with the concurrence of Lord Palmerston and John Russell, and with the authority of the House generally, consented, and the resolution and amendments were finally withdrawn, this virtually giving the Ministers a triumph.

Mr. Disraeli, in giving his consent to the withdrawal, said the resolution was [illegible] brought forward as a censure upon the conduct of the Government. If he consented to its withdrawal, it must be clearly understood that he did so, not because the Government shrank from the consequences that would follow if it were adopted. Whatever the result might be, they looked forward to it without apprehension, and even now were ready to encounter the consequences of a division. So far as the debate was concerned, he thought he might say that no ministry on their trial could look back upon a discussion with greater satisfaction. The opposition to the motion had been maintained, not by the Administration, for they had wisely and properly withdrawn as much as possible from the debate, but by members not connected with the Government in politics, and by men inferior to none in intellectual character and authority. He consented to the withdrawal of the motion not for the sake of the Government, but for the sake of India and the best interests of the Empire. In so doing he appealed to the language of all their dispatches to show that the Government had given to Lord Canning a most cordial and complete support, and he would mention that since Lord Ellenborough's dispatch had been sent out, the Government had communicated with Lord Canning, informing him that he might rely upon their continued confidence and support. (cheers.)

The House of Commons then adjourned to the 28th.

In regard to the Parliamentary proceedings on Friday, the *Times* says that Sir James Outram's dispatch broke the camel's back. A mountain of work had been done in one night. So when the House met there arose almost a simultaneous cry from the benches about Mr. Cardwell begging for mercy. The suppliants were so numerous that it became almost a necessity to listen to them, and after a parley with the opposition bench, the resolution was withdrawn. Whatever the success of Mr. Cardwell's motion could have done for Lord Canning, he has it more [illegible] in another way from the assurance given last night, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the most cordial and sincere assurances of sympathy and support had been sent out to the Governor-General.

The *Herald* rejoices in the triumph of the Ministry, which it believes will also be received with enthusiasm by the country. It declares the Government would have had an overwhelming majority.

The *Daily News* says: "The House of Common has rarely presented a more singular and exciting scene than that of the great faction fight, ending in a compromise. No one who really has at heart the dignity of the House, the welfare of the country and the safety of India, can regret the result. The Liberal Party must feel well satisfied at having escaped the necessity of going to the hustings on a false issue. The leaders of the Liberal Party ought to learn wisdom from the event. The great need of the party is harmony and reconciliation."

The correspondence between Sir James Outram and the Governor-General of India, throws new light upon the proclamation of Lord Canning, and mainly led to the withdrawal of Mr. Cardwell's motion. It has been published, and shows that Sir James Outram earnestly and strongly protested against Lord Canning's confiscation policy, but without effect.

The contract between the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the English Government was signed and sealed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Directors of the Company on the 20th. It is for a period of 25 years from the time the cable shall have been successfully laid down.

The telegraphic fleet had all assembled at Plymouth, and would sail on an experimental trip in a few days. It consists of the United States frigate *Niagara* and the British steamers *Agamemnon*, *Valorous*, *Gorgon* and *Porcupine*.

The London *Times*, in its City article, refers to the importance of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, and the efforts making in the States to obtain exclusive control of the Transit Route.

Allusion is made to the obstacle which the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty presents to annexation, and the consequent attempt to have it abrogated.

The *Times* argues that the treaty is permanent, and there is no power of abrogation on either side, and concludes by saying that as certain parties in the United States may resort to unscrupulous measures to secure their ends, the whole affair is one that palpably requires all the sagacity and firmness of experienced statesmen, which it insinuates are lacking in the present British Cabinet.

The clipper *Red Jacket* reached Liverpool in sixty-seven days from Melbourne, with 45,000 ounces of gold and 22,000 sovereigns. Reports of fire being on board of her had been current, but they had not been confirmed, and the ship was discharging with expedition. A fire [illegible] part [illegible] was [illegible] wood and cargo, but it was soon extinguished. The ship [illegible] sustained damage in the [illegible] by a collision with an American ship, [illegible].

The *Times* of the 19th has the following obituary notice of the late Duchess of ORLEANS:

We regret to announce the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of ORLEANS, who expired yesterday morning, shortly after 5 o'clock, at her residence, at Richmond, to the inexpressible grief of her sons, the COUNT DE PARIS and the DUKE DE CHARTRES, and the other members of the exiled Royal family of France.

The demise of her Royal Highness is a deep affliction to the Ex-Queen AMELIE, whose only consolation under the mournful circumstances is the presence of the Duke of NEMOURS, the Duke and Duchess of AUMALE, and Prince and Princess JOINVILLE, who, with their families, are living at Twickenham and Claremont. The lamentable event was quite unexpected. The Duchess only a fortnight since dined at the Marquis of LANSDOWNE'S, and was apparently in excellent health and spirits.

The great Derby Race, at Epsom, was won by Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY'S *Beadsman*, Lord DERBY'S *Toxophilite* coming in second. Twenty-three horses ran. The total value of the stakes was about £5,000. Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY is reported to have won £40,000.

Mr. TEN BROECK'S horse *Babylon* ran for one of the Epsom events, but came in last.

For the Oaks stake there was a dead heat between *Governess* and *Gildermere*. In the deciding heat *Governess* won.

A report of the soundings in the Red Sea, with a view to test its adaptability for a submarine telegraph, is published. The conclusion arrived at is, that there is not a better place for laying a cable than the Red Sea.

The new screw-steamer *Nova Scotia*, of the Quebec line, had arrived at Liverpool, and sails for Quebec on her first trip on the 2d of June.

Strong gales of wind had prevailed, and on the Northwest coast of Ireland a great many fishing-boats had capsized, and nearly fifty lives, it was feared, were lost.

The English funds had shown more buoyancy, and closed steadily at the quotations.

Messrs. GROOTHOFF & SCHULTZ, merchants of Hamburg, had suspended.

The Brazilian Steam Navigation Company had resolved upon a final suspension.

The London *Times*, of Saturday, May 22, reports the funds buoyant on the previous day. Loans of stock were in considerable demand, and higher rates were freely paid, but an abundant supply of money having been attracted the rates receded to the previous figure.

Arrangements have been concluded by the Brazilian Minister in London with Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS for a Brazilian 4½ ℘ cent. loan of £1,500,000, the precise conditions of which will be communicated to the Stock Exchange on Monday. The money is to be applied to the completion of the Don Pedro Rail road.

The London *Times* (City article) of the 19th ult. has the following in regard to the resumption of Messrs. NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co.:

"A circular has been issued to-day by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., of Sheffield and Liverpool, whose suspension, with large surplus assets, took place during the height of the crisis last November, containing the satisfactory announcement of their resumption in full. It is understood that they are not only prepared to meet all claims with interest at 5 per cent., but even to discount every acceptance or other liability that may not yet have matured. At the time of the stoppage a balance sheet was submitted, showing property amounting to £590,000, to meet debts for £365,000, leaving a surplus of £225,000, besides private means to the estimated extent of £30,000 or £40,000. But, as four fifths of the assets were in America, where the firm had establishments both at New-York and Boston, it was believed that, under the best circumstances, a long time would be required for realization, and the proposition made, therefore, was to liquidate by four quarterly instalments of 5s. each, the first maturing on the 15th of next July. The collections of the house, however, in all parts of the United States have since exceeded the best expectations, and, according to the general advices lately received, the losses not only of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., but of other firms of like repute, will, as compared with what was at one time apprehended, prove insignificant. The speedy restoration of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co. is the more remarkable from the fact that the iron and steel trade in this country has as yet experienced but little revival, and under the circumstances it seems almost strange that they should have succeeded at all. It must be remembered, however, that for the time the panic was so indiscriminate, especially in the case of all houses connected with America, that if the firm could have [illegible] millions, instead of [illegible], any attempt to obtain advances might have been equally futile."

FRANCE.

The trial of thirty-three persons, arrested for the recent insurrectionary outbreak at Chalons, was progressing in that town.

The London *Express* gives the following particulars of a terrible duel fought in the Bois de Vesinay, near St. Germain:

"M. HENRY DE PENE, a well-known literary man, who for some time wrote the *feuilleton* in the *Nord*, of Brussels, which was signed "Nemo," and who has lately written in the Paris *Figaro*, under the same signature, made some playful remarks in a recent article about the sub-lieutenants of the army, and said, among other things, that, owing to some new orders concerning their uniform, they would no longer tear ladies' dresses with their spurs. This article gave offence in a mess-room at St. Germain, and, in his weekly article of last Sunday, "Nemo" observed that he had received a very coarse letter from a person who signed himself "A Sub-Lieutenant," and who talked a great deal more about fighting than a gentleman who means to fight usually does. This article produced a challenge from the sub-lieutenant. When M. DE PENE and his seconds got upon the ground, they found some twenty officers there belonging to the garrison of St. Germain. The duel was fought with swords. M. DE PENE wounded his antagonist in the wrist, and disabled him. Thereupon an officer of the cuirassiers of the guard stepped out from the group, and said, "Now, Sir, you will have to fight me." The brave man of letters accepted this second challenge, although it was obvious that the men of the sword had come out in great numbers with the deliberate intention of taking his life. In a few seconds he was run through the body. Dr. GUERIN, who accompanied him from Paris, found it impossible to staunch the blood. The wounded man was removed to a little inn at Pecq, near the railway, where, according to the latest intelligence, he was lying, without the slightest prospect of recovery. None of the evening papers say a word of this most unfortunate affair.

Everybody is talking to-day of the disgraceful duel, and public indignation runs high against the conduct of the officers. M. DE PENE'S seconds were the Duke of ROVIGO and M. PENE, a Breton gentleman, who was formerly in the 2d Guards of Charles X.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 17th ult., says:

"All Paris is ringing with the story of the duel, or rather the massacre of Vesinay. Last evening on the Boulevards the subject was so loudly and so generally discussed in the *cafés*, that from the Passage Jouffroy to the Chaussée d'Antin, the ear of the passer-by was struck with the words "*Figaro*," "assassination," "infamy," "military insolence."

A second duel, arising out of the first, was fought this morning between M. POMMEREUX, a member of the Jockey Club, and the Marquis DE GALLIFFET, the officer whose marriage two or three years ago with Mdlle. CONSTANCE, the actress, will be remembered. It is said that M. POMMEREUX was killed, but another rumor is that he is only seriously wounded."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the French squadron in the Pacific is to be reinforced, and that the command of the squadron has been given to Commander SARRETT. The same authority says that instructions have been sent to Baron GROS, in China, to treat with the Imperial Commissioner without going to Pekin.

The position of Suez is considered of so much importance by the French Government, that the Consulate there has been raised to the Consulate-General.

The election of M. MICHAU to the Legislature is regarded as a highly-important demonstration against the Government, as most strenuous efforts were made by officials to secure his defeat.

The session of the Senate had closed.

Both the civil and military prosecutions were going on with reference to the duel in which M. DOPEENE was wounded. He still lives, but is in a very precarious state.

The agricultural reports from France continue most favorable.

The Three ℘ Cents. closed on Friday at 69@70.

It is announced that M. MICHAU was elected by above 13,760, against 14,350 given to the Government candidate.

The *Moniteur* has not announced his election.

The *Figaro*, it is said, will be suspended for three months.

It is said that M. HYRE, who was wounded in the duel, is to be placed on the retired list, to pacify public feelings.

ITALY.

A rumor is again current that the Dutch Government has been chosen by the Kings of Naples and Piedmont as mediator in the *Cagliari* affair.

A telegram from Turin, however, says that the *Independente* of that city announces that Count CAVOUR will address an ultimatum to Naples, and that the question of Sardinia's submitting the matter to arbitration will depend on the nature of the Neapolitan answer.

The London *Post's* correspondent says that the King of Naples lately applied to the Emperor of Russia for a passport. He said he was fearful of France, and could no longer be sure that the British Government would continue its policy of conciliation.

A Cabinet courier reached Naples on the 14th from St. Petersburg.

Letters from central Italy and some ports of Lombardy state that the various Governments are making preparations against an apprehended Mazzinian rising.

Incendiary proclamations are circulated through the country, and it is said that MAZZINI himself has appeared at several points to encourage his partisans.

A letter from Vienna states, that the deliberations relative to the affairs of Italy have been brought to a close, and that Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN has obtained an extension of his personal power, by which he will be enabled to act without having to refer to Vienna.

A letter from Naples, dated the 18th, announces the armament of every point on the coast susceptible of defensive works. All regiments are to be filled to full complement, and two new regiments of cavalry raised.

SPAIN.

It is reported that conspiracies have been discovered in different towns of Arragon, Valencia and Catalonia. Some noted political agitators had also been arrested in the province of Jaen, and arms and revolutionary proclamations found in their possession.

The London *Globe* says: The Madrid journals have articles saying that for some time the United States have been seeking for a pretext to affront Spain, and that the projected protectorate of Mexico has no other object. It accordingly recommends the Government to increase its naval forces.

GERMANY.

A Frankfort telegraph dispatch says the Hanoverian resolutions, which are favorable to carrying matters with a high hand against Denmark, have been adopted by the Germanic Diet.

TURKEY.

It was considered not unlikely that the success of the Montenegrins at Grahora, would induce the Christians in Herzegovina and Bosnia to rise *en masse* against the Turks. The Turks are said to have had 2,000 men killed in the affair with the Montenegrins at Grahora.

A loan of sixty millions piastres is said to have been contracted for at Constantinople by sundry Greek merchants, at seven per cent.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, of April 24, had arrived in England. The main features of the news have been anticipated by the telegraph. The hot weather had set in in all its intensity, but the greater part of the British forces would, of necessity, be kept to the field. The advance into Rohilcund had commenced. Interesting details are given of the capture of Jhansi and Kotah. The resistance at the former was severe, and the British sustained considerable losses, but the operation is pronounced one of the most brilliant of the campaign.

Sir ARCHDALE WILSON, the conqueror of Delhi, had arrived in London.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday Noon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that it is now decided that the Government of Algeria will be given to Prince NAPOLEON, and that he will have full powers to administer it, without being under the control of a Minister in Paris. The Prince will depart early in July.

The Turkish Government is said to have consented to a settlement with Montenegro, in consequence of a dispatch from its Ambassador in Paris, stating that if the Porte did not arrange it, France would formally recognize the independence of Montenegro.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the arrival of the Queen of Portugal at Lisbon on the 17th.

A Vienna letter in the Cologne *Gazette* says that an order has been sent to Venice by telegraph to dispatch two steam-frigates from that port to Cataro. These steamers will take on board a battalion of rifles, two battalions of the line. After landing, these troops will remain in the waters of Cataro.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 37,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation, and 1,000 for export. All qualities were slightly lower, the fair and inferior descriptions having declined ⅛d. and middling qualities 1-16d. ℘ ℔. on the quotations advised per *Africa*. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. The heavy imports and the uncertain state of political affairs were the cause of the decline. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, the market closing quietly at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅝d.; Middling Mobiles, 7⅛d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d. The stock in port was estimated at 505,000 bales, 490,200 of which were American.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was no change in the condition of the London Money Market. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote the supply abundant at 2½ ℘ cent. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £129,000. Consols for money 97¾, and for account 97⅞@97⅞. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. Dollars nominal at [illegible].

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, the market closing steady, though quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. state that the weather continued favorable for the crops, and the supplies were liberal. FLOUR was dull—Western Canal, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.; Ohio, 22s. 6d.@25s. WHEAT dull, and sales unimportant—Red, 6s. for Western, and 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. for Southern; White, 7s.@7s. 3d. CORN dull, and 6d. lower since Tuesday—Yellow, 34s.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAS. MCHENRY and others, quote BEEF quiet but steady. PORK firm. Good Eastern advanced to 60s. BACON firm; holders demanded an advance of 2s., which was not conceded, and quotations are nominal. CHEESE firm. LARD firm; choice at retail, 57s. 6d.@58s. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered; Butchers, 54s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' *Circular* and others, report ASHES steady at 38s.@39s. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet, and last quotations barely maintained. MOLASSES firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE heavy and quotations barely maintained. TEA—All qualities had slightly declined; Common Congou 10½d.@11d. RESIN dull; common, 4s.; fine, 14s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm but nominal, at 46s.; Crude, 11s.@11s. 6d. Sales of New-York Hides at 3⅛d.@3½d. COD OIL, £33@£33 10s.; LINSEED OIL, 34s.; OLIVE OIL had slightly advanced. JUTE was 5s. to 10s. higher. BARK dull, with large arrivals; Philadelphia, 9s.; Baltimore unsalable. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co, say that SPIRITS TURPENTINE was firm, and advanced to 48s.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the week ending May 18, inclusive.*]

COTTON has been quiet; sales only 4,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 106f. BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. ASHES dull and nominal. COFFEE buoyant. OILS quiet; for Whale quotations barely maintained. PROVISIONS very dull and quotations nominal. RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy, with but little inquiry, and prices weak. LARD firm. TALLOW drooping. WHALEBONE active and prices firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS say that American State Securities were in improved demand, with buyers at the following rates: Maryland Fives, Bonds, 92; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 101½; Ohio Sixes, 1876, 97; Pennsylvania Fives, 78@79½—Bonds of 1877, 82@83; Virginia Fives, 1888, 82@84; ditto 1888, 82@84; United States Sixes, 1867-8, 104@106; ditto 1868, Bonds, 104@106; New-York Central Railroad, 82; Illinois Central Railroad, 11 discount; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, First Mortgage, 89½@91.

Messrs. BELL & SON report an active market for State Securities, but dull for Railroads. They quote U. S. 6s of 1877-8, 102@105; do. 1868 bonds, 104@106, Alabama 5s, bonds, 78. Kentucky 6s, 1858-72, 91@93. Maryland 5s, bonds, 90@92. Massachusetts 5s, bonds, 100½@101½. Ohio 6s, 1876, 95@97. Pennsylvania 5s 78@80. Pennsylvania 5s, bonds, 1877, 82@83. Virginia 6s, 1886, 83@85; do. 1888, 82½@83½. Boston 4½ ℘ cent. Bonds, 90; Illinois Central Railroad, 12@10 ℘ cent. discount; Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freelands,) 80@82; do. 7s, 1875, 82@84; do. 6s, 1875, 80@82; Michigan Central 8s, 1869, 85@87; do. Shares, 55@60; New-York Central Railroad, 81@83; do. 6s 82@84; do. 7s, 94@96; Erie Railroad Stock, 22@24; do. 7s, 1st mortgage, 85@87; do. 2d mortgage, 70@72; Panama Railroad, 1859, 96@98; do. 1865, 88@90; Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, 89@90.

The London papers of Saturday report a decline on the previous day of $1 on Illinois Central Railroad, sales being made at 11 ℘ cent. discount.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—P. M.

The COTTON market opened brilliantly to-day on the *Kangaroo's* advices; the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and 1,000 for export. The market closes with an advancing tendency, prices being entirely in favor of holders.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report Breadstuffs very dull, with no offers for Corn at over 33s.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—P. M.

Consols have advanced, and close to-day at 98¼ for money and account. The market has been active and buoyant.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 2.

The royal mail steamship *America* sailed from here at 7 o'clock this morning, with a light [illegible] wind, for Boston, where she will be [illegible] about 3 or 4 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

An American Vessel Fired Into and One Man Killed.

The U. S. Steamer Fulton in Chase of the Offender.

ANOTHER NEW-YORK VESSEL BOARDED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, June 2.

An American vessel has been fired into by a British cruiser off Pensacola, *Fla.*, and one man killed. The name of neither vessel is given. The U. S. steamer *Fulton* was in chase of the vessel which committed the outrage, no other vessel being in company.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 2—A. M.

The report concerning the steamers *Fulton* and *Styx* is believed to be false. The rumor has been current here for three days, but up to last night the Government had received no information on the subject.

A New-York Brig Boarded near the Florida Coast—English Vessels permitted to Pass.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

The brig *Miamus*, of New-York, of which I am master, arrived here yesterday from Black River, Jamaica, with a load of logwood. We sailed on the 10th ult. On the 20th my vessel was in lat. 24° 19' N., lon. 82° 40' W., and only about 10 miles from the Coast of Florida. I was steering E., with the wind N., and was on the larboard tack. There were three English vessels in company, a brig, a bark, and a ship. I saw a steamer bearing S. E. at 4 o'clock, heading west. In half an hour afterwards she clewed up her topsails, squared her yards, and ran dead to windward, heading across our bow. When she reached within about 100 or 200 yards of us, the English colors were hoisted, and we immediately hoisted ours. She went across our bows, and when directly ahead stopped her wheels; but seeing she was still ranging ahead, she backed her wheels so as to lay directly in our track. We put our helm up, and kept off, to clear her, and passed so near that we could talk together, but he did not hail. When we were under his stern he lowered a boat and beat to quarters. We paid no attention to him, but kept on our course. He then fired a signal-gun from his starboard bow. We kept on, as it was blowing fresh and having our topmast studding-sails set, it was difficult for me to heave-to without taking in sail. A marine, standing with two or three officers on the wheel-house, then discharged his musket. The gun was not shotted. I did not know what he wanted, but concluded he wished to send some letter, and I hove to. The English vessels meantime kept on their way, and by the time I was released (about one hour) they were hull down ahead. There was a good breeze, and the English vessels had their colors flying. A man-of-war's cutter came alongside, with about eight men and an officer. He boarded me to windward, without speaking, and came aft. He had a book under his arm, and asked me several questions, the answers to which he entered in his book as I gave them. He asked the vessel's name; the name of the owner; where she hailed from; if we had seen any English cruisers; where we were bound, and what our cargo consisted of. I asked him if he meant by "cruisers" men-of-war, and he answered he did. The book he held in his hand was about 2 inches thick and 8 by 10 inches square, and was apparently half full of vessels' names which he had boarded. I asked him what he was doing there, and how long he had been out. He said he had been four months out from England, and he was cruising between Cuba and the Florida Keys. I then asked what his object was, and he replied "We are looking after slavers." I said—"Surely, you couldn't have taken us for a slaver?" (My deck was piled some two feet above the rail with logwood.) His answer was:

"We have orders to board the whole of you."

"But," said I, "you did not board those vessels ahead, yonder."

"They are British vessels," replied the officer.

I understood him by this that he was ordered to board all *American* vessels. He did not go into the cabin, although I invited him to do so, when he first came aboard. (My wife was with me.) He did not ask to see my papers.

He then informed me that there was a different light on Carysfort Reef, the fixed light being changed to a revolving light, and also that there was a new light about 30 miles to the northward, on the Florida shore, the name of which he had forgotten. He asked me if I knew of these changes, and I answered I did not. He then bid me good afternoon, and left. The steamer meantime had put two reefs in her topsails, and blowed off steam. I judged he intended to lay there under easy sail through the night. When I last saw him he was heading W. N. W. I thought the officer, on the whole, rather a clever fellow, but I did not like the detention, which was an hour or more from the time I shortened in sail and hove to, until I got it set again and filled away.

The brig *Miamus* is an eastern-built vessel, very full, a large carrier, and the last vessel to be suspected as a slaver. Signed,

WM. PURKIS.

The Senate Bill Authorizing the President to make Reprisals on Foreign Nations.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the Senate on Tuesday by Mr. MASON:

A Bill to Restrain and Redress Outrages upon the Flag and Citizens of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in cases of flagrant violation of the laws of nations, by outrage upon the flag, soil or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, *in the opinion of the President, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic*, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, together with the reasons of his action in the premises, before Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

SEC. 2. That whensoever, in any case in which by the laws of nations the Government of the United States may rightfully issue letters of special reprisal to obtain redress and satisfaction for any citizen or citizens of said United States from any other Government, the State Department shall require the claimants to file a written memorial thereof in said department, setting forth the nature of the claim, and also to file in said department as full proofs thereof as the nature of the case will permit—said memorial to be verified by the oath of said claimant.

SEC. 3. That whensoever the President of the United States is satisfied that the case presented is one in which the claimants are entitled to such remedy, and that the same should be resorted to, he shall cause said memorial and proofs to be transmitted by the State Department to the Court of Claims, established by the act entitled "An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved Feb. 24, 1855, in order that said court may summarily investigate said case, and ascertain and report to said Department an estimate of the true and just amount of damages of which said parties may be entitled to.

SEC. 4. That said Court be, and the same is hereby invested with authority and jurisdiction to make such investigation and report in the manner aforesaid, and to that end to examine the claimants on oath, and to require the production by them of such documents and other evidence as may be in their power to produce, and is also authorized to issue commissions to to take such testimony and compel witnesses to testify, as in other cases before said Court, under such regulations as may be deemed proper to effect justice.

SEC. 5. That upon the report of said Court being made to the State Department and the return to it of the papers relating to said case, it shall be the duty of said Department to issue and cause to be delivered a *Lettre de Requête* to the Government against which the claim is preferred, according to the law of nations and *designating a reasonable time for the just satisfaction of said claim*: Provided, however, that in any case wherein by the stipulations of a subsisting treaty, other or additional acts and proceedings are required, such stipulations shall also be complied with.

SEC. 6. That if just satisfaction of such claim be not made on or before the day designated in said *Letter de Requête*, or reasonable cause therefor shown and verified, the President of the United States be authorized and empowered to issue in the name of the United States of America and under the great seal thereof, *a special letter of reprisal against the property and effects of the Government or State in default and of its subjects or citizens, according to the law of nations.*

SEC. 7. That in all cases said letter of reprisal shall be directed to a commissioned officer or officers of the navy of the United States, and be executed by him or them with a public vessel or vessels of said navy, under such instructions as the President of the United States may direct.

SEC. 8. That upon the seizure of any property under any virtue of such letter of reprisal, the same shall be forthwith brought into such port of the United States as may be designated in said letters, and delivered into the custody of the Marshal of the United States of the district in which such port is situate; and thereupon the District Attorney of the United States shall forthwith proceed, by libel, in the name of the United States, and of said claimants in the District Court of the United States of such district, to effect the condemnation and sale thereof, in like manner as pursued under the practice and proceedings in courts of prize according to the law of nations. And in all such cases the Government or State against which said letter is issued, as well as the known owners of said property, shall be named as defendants in such suit, and shall be allowed to appear and contest said claim, and also the liability of said property therefor.

SEC. 9. That before any letters of reprisal be issued and executed as aforesaid, the claimants at whose instance the same is issued shall be required by the State Department to enter into stipulation of caution, with good security, in such form as the President may direct, to pay all damages that may ensue from the execution of said writ to any parties, in case that on the trial of said cause in said District Court the claim upon which the same was issued should appear by proofs adduced on said trial, other than those adduced before the Court of Claims, to be unfounded, or that the amount claimed in said letter is exorbitant, a certified copy of which stipulation shall be annexed to said letter of reprisal.

SEC. 10. That the originals or certified copies of the paper and documents relating to said claim in the Department of State, and also said letter of reprisal, shall be admitted as proof in said trial in said District Court, and if the judgment of said Court shall be against such claimants, and a decree of restoration be made to the defendants, said Court shall ascertain and assess the damages sustained by the defendants, and enter summarily a judgment for the same upon said stipulation against the parties thereto, and award execution or other proper process, according to the course of such Court, for the collection thereof, with costs for the benefit of said defendants.

SEC. 11. That upon the condemnation of any property seized by virtue of such letters of reprisal, the same shall be sold to satisfy the claim which may be adjudged to be due, together with all costs and expenses resulting therefrom, and the costs of said suit, and the proceeds appropriated under the orders of said Court to the satisfaction thereof, and the residue, if any, restored to the defendants.

SEC. 12. That the parties in said suit shall be entitled to appeals to the Circuit Court of the United States upon the same principles and whensoever, in case of similar amount, such appeals could be had in cases of prize.

Popular Views on the British Aggressions.

AMERICANS VISITING ENGLISH VESSELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In every dispute it is all-important to success that we come into court with clean hands. It is well, also, to take nothing for granted, but to examine facts for one's self.

The outcry which has lately been raised against the visitation of American vessels by English cruisers is doubtless, to a certain extent, well grounded; but, although not generally known, I know that a similar outcry can be, with equal truth and justice, set up against the violation of English decks by American naval officers.

As I have the honor to be personally acquainted with you, and as I believe you can assure your readers that I am incapable of substituting falsehood for truth, it is my hope that these few lines may be of service in moderating, or, at least, regulating, public clamor.

A gentleman of integrity and intelligence the most distinguished, an officer in the American Navy, almost of the highest rank, who has had much and long experience in his profession, is my authority for what I am about to state, for the sake of letting our dearly-beloved and most belligerent fellow-citizens know that, if they have suffered wrong, wrong too of the same nature can be laid at their door.

Here is a fact which no naval officer, of any experience on the ocean, can deny with truth:

American commanders have frequently committed the same offence towards neutral vessels which is now proclaimed to be a cause for war.

I have time to cite but a single instance, which was described to me by one of the highest officers in Commodore PERRY'S Squadron, on its return from Japan. An English ship, running before the wind, hove in sight one morning. She hauled her wind, taking in sail, in order to escape, notwithstanding two guns were fired to bring her to. A shotted gun was then ordered to be got ready. Finally, the vessel was boarded, examined, and proved to be an English one, trying to avoid what the master feared might be a Russian squadron. A good cause can be well supported only by clean hands.

Your obedient servant,

A "STATES"-MAN.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

Please inform me whether the Treaty between England and the United States, for the Suppression of the Slave-trade, concedes or acknowledges the right of British cruisers to seize American vessels actually found with slaves on board? In yesterday's issue the *Journal of Commerce* begs the question. I would like a straightforward answer.

If every vessel that chooses to hoist the American flag is to go "scot free," what is to hinder the Slave-trade from flourishing as it did fifty years ago? Why, it can be carried on under the very guns of the English fleet.

It seems to me that this question might be settled once and forever, without so much war-talk. Let England and the United States unite and compel Spain to fulfil her obligations. Blockade Cuba—cut off the demand—and the supply will cut off itself. Seven-eighths of the slaves go to Cuba. Instead of maintaining an expensive fleet on the coast of Africa, surround the "ever-faithful isle" with "*Buzzards*" and "*Styxes*," and more will be done in six months towards suppressing this infamous traffic than is now done in as many years, and at one half the expense of men and money.

At present, nearly all this trade is carried on under the American flag; and it rests entirely with us to put an end to it. Respectfully,

A COLONIST.

BRITISH INSULTS—HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication under this head appeared in your paper of yesterday, on which, with your permission, I beg to offer a brief comment. The writer says that "he arrived here a few days ago from Scotland," and forthwith in the coolest and most characteristic spirit, proceeds to administer a lecture to the people of this country, "Whig, Democrat and Republican," for exhibiting any feeling "about what are called insults to the American flag;" for which the writer likens them to "*a flock of sheep or a pack of hounds.*" Impudence of such sublimity as this is possible only to a "Britisher," and to no other individual under the sun. With due respect for his perfection in this quality, I beg to ask "A. P." who gave Mr. Bull a right to exhibit his philanthropy for the Slave at our expense? He monopolizes all the "humanity" afloat on this subject! Granted. But is not pushing this pretension too far, when *he* proceeds to declare "That your flag is insulted and degraded a thousand times more by the wretches engaged in the horrid traffic * * than by the *friendly* visit of British cruisers," &c., &c. That is to say, you Americans lend your flag to discreditable purposes. We, the Britishers, tell you so, and you will permit us to be the best judges as to anything affecting the honor of the American flag. You are not competent yourselves to remedy this evil, and you will not complain if we do so for you. This is the position of England on this question, not distorted in any way. And I submit that, for arrogance and hypocrisy, it may well challenge the attention of this people, and, indeed, the admiration of the "rest of mankind." CIVIS.

THE BRITISH INSULTS TO OUR FLAG—REPLY TO A. P.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the British Government can give no better reason for the recent insults to our flag, than that contained in the letter of a newly-imported Scotchman, published in this morning's paper, it will certainly be far from satisfactory to the American people. Gullible as we are about many things, we can hardly be persuaded that the systematic searchings of our ships have proceeded wholly on the score of humanity. We give John Bull credit for a good deal of dullness, but can hardly think him stupid enough to look for cargoes of slaves in brigs and schooners having a deck-load of logwood and fustic, which render such a thing absolutely impossible. Nor is he so utterly ignorant of international law as not to know that a search instituted among vessels lying in a port of a friendly power is an insult at once to the flag covering the vessel and the nation owning the port. Yet both of these things have been done, and so [illegible] [illegible] a direct apology or disavowal from the Home Government is the only thing that [illegible] the popular feeling.

The [illegible] guilt of [illegible] pertinence in the [illegible] parties concerned the [illegible] threat of bringing in the [illegible] of one of our vessels; [illegible] more certain than the fact that in all that [illegible] earnestness, which it will not be well to [illegible] severely.

Whatever of wrong may accrue to the British [illegible] by the importation of slaves to [illegible] under cover of our flag, Great Britain had herself to thank for it. Had the right of search never been assumed, or our seamen never pressed from the decks of our own ships, we might perhaps have listened to argument in the matter, but with the events of [illegible] still fresh in our memory and the bitter [illegible] that led to that war, not this or that party, but the whole people have resolved never to submit to the slightest insult to our flag on the high seas, let the consequences be what they may. [illegible] to discuss what steps we will take against vessels sailing under British colors, when they actually [illegible]—for the present we stand on the [illegible] violability of our [illegible]. With all our desire for peace and the prosperity that peace brings in its train, we are not willing to sacrifice that which is dearer than either, national honor. [illegible]

The American and British Naval Forces.

[illegible]

We commented the other day upon the insufficiency of our army for the [illegible] and varied service required of it; and [illegible] the country had doubled in [illegible] elements of greatness during [illegible] her army of defense [illegible] were at the commencement of [illegible] of industrial expansion. [illegible] shall find the disparity between [illegible] and the service required of it even greater [illegible] of the Army. [illegible] required of the Navy. [illegible] American commerce. [illegible] embrace every port and roadstead [illegible] world. While its duties are thus [illegible] how diminutive is the Navy [illegible] master to [illegible] every vessel [illegible] count every gun that it carries. [illegible] from the best information [illegible] ment, to make out a statement of the [illegible] and to append such remarks [illegible] ble value for war purposes of each [illegible] them:

SAILING VESSELS IN COMMISSION AND [illegible].

Pennsylvania, 120 guns; *Columbus*, [illegible] ware, 84 guns; *North Carolina*, [illegible] guns.

None of these are fit for sea in their present state. Each of them would have to be razeed into forty or fifty-gun frigates. None of them have been to sea for years, except the *Ohio*, during the Mexican war.

The *Constitution*, *Potomac*, *Brandywine*, *Columbia*, *Raritan*, *United States*, *St. Lawrence*, *Congress*, [illegible] and *Santee*.

These were all fifty-gun frigates. The *Constitution* is undergoing repairs, and is to be armed with [illegible] 8-inch and 10-inch [illegible]. The *Potomac*, *Brandywine*, *Columbia*, *Raritan* and the *United States* require [illegible] repairs, and can only be made effective by being razeed to sloops of 24 guns. The *St. Lawrence* is [illegible] sion on the Brazil Station, and [illegible] in active service. The *Congress* is a large, fine vessel, but is at present dismantled, and cannot be made immediately effective for service. The *Santee* and *Sabine* are both new frigates, of about 2,000 tons, with guns of 8-inch and 32-pounders. They are of the old fashion, and by no means a match for the English vessels of modern build.

Cumberland, 24, on the Coast of Africa; *Savannah*, 24, in the Gulf; *Constellation*, 22, in the Mediterranean; *Macedonian*, 22, ready for sea, at Boston.

All these are large, fine ships, mounting [illegible] guns, and are of the class best calculated [illegible] service in battle.

Saratoga, 22, in ordinary; *Germantown*, 22, in China; *Portsmouth*, 22, on the return from China; *St. Mary's*, 22, in the Pacific.

These are all first-class vessels, large, heavily armed, and capable of doing good service.

Plymouth.

This is an ordnance ship, and a large, fine vessel.

Falmouth, 20, in Brazil; *St. Louis*, 20, in ordinary; *Vandalia*, 20, in the Pacific; *Cyane*, 20, in ordinary; *Levant*, 20, in ordinary; *John Adams*, 20, in ordinary; *Vincennes*, 20, in the African squadron.

These are old vessels, built under the acts of '20 and '27; they have been largely repaired, but are by no means first-class ships.

Dale, 16, on the African station; *Decatur*, 16, on the Pacific; *Preble*, 16, practice ship; *Marion*, 16, African.

These are small, old-fashioned vessels, not of the class of ships required for modern service.

Brig *Bainbridge*, 6, Africa; brig *Perry*, 6, Brazil; brig *Dolphin*, 4, Gulf.

These are very inferior vessels, and would be almost useless in active service.

F. Cooper.

This vessel was bought for exploring service, and would be of little avail for war purposes.

STEAM VESSELS.

Niagara, 12, in England; *Roanoke*, 40, repairing; *Colorado*, 40, in the Gulf; *Wabash*, 40, in the Gulf; *Merrimack*, 40, in the Pacific; *Minnesota*, 40, in China; *Franklin*, 50, building; *Stevens*, building for harbor defense.

These are new steamers of the largest size, mounting 8, 9, and 10-inch guns, and would be a full match for any 100-gun ships in the English Navy. They are all screw propellers.

San Jacinto, 12, on the return from China.

This is a very fine and effective screw steamer.

Hartford, *Richmond*, *Lancaster*, *Norfolk* and *Pensacola*.

These vessels, when afloat, will form a valuable addition to the Navy, being large screw steamers, averaging 2,000 tons, and heavily armed. It will, however, require several months to get them ready.

Despatch and *Arctic*.

These are small screw steamers, were bought for the coast service, and are hardly fit for war use. Both are in the Gulf.

Susquehanna, 15, in quarantine, New-York; *Powhatan*, 9, in China; *Mississippi*, 10, in China; *Saranac*, 6, in the Pacific.

These are fine and effective paddle steamers, and capable of good service.

Fulton, 5, in the Gulf; *Michigan*, 1, in the Lakes.

Both of these are good new ships—fast and effective.

Water Witch, in the Gulf—a very small paddle steamer.

Massachusetts, 6; *John Hancock*, 3, in ordinary, San Francisco.

Neither of these vessels is very effective. The *Massachusetts* was a transport vessel during the Mexican War.

Warren, *Princeton*, *Independence*, *Ontario*, *Pennsylvania*, *Relief*, *Release*, *Allegany*.

All of these are receiving and store-ships, and are of little avail as ships-of-war.

ACTIVE FORCE.

Line-of-battle ships	10	None serviceable.
Frigates	10	Three serviceable.
Sloops	21	All fit for act. service.
Brigs	7	All in service.
Schooner	1	Useless.
Screw-steamers, 1st class	[illegible]	Five ready for service.
Screw-steamers, 1st class	[illegible]	Building.
Screw-steamers, 2d class	[illegible]	1 servible, [illegible] building.
Screw-steamers, 3d class	[illegible]	Inferior.
Screw-steamers, 4th class	[illegible]	Inferior.
Side-wheel steamers	7	Effective.

ACTUAL AVAILABLE FORCE.

Frigates	3	150 guns.
Sloops	21	[illegible] guns.
Brigs	[illegible]	16 guns.
Steam-frigates, screw	[illegible]	172 guns.
Steam-sloops, screw	[illegible]	[illegible] guns.
Steam light, screw	[illegible]	[illegible] guns.
Paddle-steamers	7	[illegible] guns.
Total number	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus it will be seen that the Government is prepared to send to sea at once in case of war only [illegible] vessels, sail and steam, of all classes, carrying [illegible] guns. In addition to these, it has at disposal [illegible] small steam vessels in the revenue and coast survey service. None of which, however, are fit for war purposes except the *Harriet Lane*, a new paddle-steamer of 650 tons.

We have not room for a detailed statement of the British naval force, or that of other European powers. The statement of a few general facts, however, will be sufficient to show the enormous disparity between the little navy we have enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs, and that by virtue of which Britain claims the empire of the seas.

Great Britain has some ninety vessels of the line, carrying from seventy-two to one hundred and thirty guns, the majority of them screw-steamers. Her sailing vessels of the line are most of them in [illegible], being used for receiving, store, and transport ships. Her screw-propellers of this class carry long thirty-twos, and eight-inch guns, and one ten-inch pivot-gun. She has some thirty large screw-frigates, carrying heavy guns, most of them eight-inch. She is also building a class of steamers, several of which are in the water, designed to cope with our own new vessels of the first class.

Her present class of screw-sloops are large vessels of from one thousand two hundred to [illegible] tons, carrying from twelve to twenty-four heavy eight-inch guns, with one pivot gun. She has about two hundred and fifty light steam vessels, all screw, divided as follows: Dispatch vessels of [illegible] hundred and fifty tons, and three hundred horse power, each carrying two or four thirty-two pounders, and two pivot eight-inch guns. A class of vessels of about four hundred tons, and one hundred horse power, carrying two howitzers and one eight-inch gun. Her third and most effective class of vessels are the screw gunboats, ranging from two hundred to [illegible] hundred tons burden, with [illegible] horse power, carrying a light [illegible] gun, a thirty-two pounder, and one or two thirty-two pound howitzers. [illegible] between forty and fifty [illegible] sizes—from the *Trenton*, of [illegible] hundred tons and twenty guns, to the *Pigmy*, of [illegible] and one gun.

From this statement it will be seen, [illegible]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A Suggestion for Laying Submarine Cables.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the success or failure of this, the second attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, is the subject of much interest and comment among all classes of people, it has occurred to me that the plan of paying out the cable over the stern or side of the vessel is entirely wrong, as the parting of the cable last Summer fully demonstrated. And the principal cause of the cable parting was, no doubt, the sudden rising of the stern of the ship, together with the check on the cable by applying additional power to the breaks. This being the case, it should have been a sufficient warning to those intrusted with the management of the project against a second attempt to lay the cable on the same plan, (paying it out over the stern of the ship,) as the first, and with a like contingency of breaking the cable the second time, should the ships experience bad weather and a rough sea, while paying out the cable.

It is a well-known fact, that the ship's stern rises and falls twenty or thirty feet, more or less, in the space of a few seconds, while passing over the waves, although the ship's length is equal to the breadth of two or three waves. The result of the ship's stern rising is, that it greatly increases the acuteness of the angle made by the cable passing over the stern of the ship into the water, and thus greatly increases the strain on the cable. And further, it is evident that the rising of the ship on the wave will cause a greater length of the cable to be suspended out of the water, and that extra length must be run out freely from the ship, just at the moment, by loosening the brakes, (an operation I consider extremely difficult,) every time the ship rises; or, if a uniform power is continually applied to the brake, the cable must be suddenly raised in a vertical direction out of the water, for some distance astern of the ship, and again lowered into the water as the ship lowers away. This operation is continually being repeated, and consequently generates an undulating motion to that portion of the cable out of the water, much to the injury of the machinery, as well as to the cable itself. The above facts, together with the breaking of the cable last season, plainly indicates that the plan of paying out the cable over the stern of the vessel is wrong.

Hence, the following idea suggests itself to me, to obviate the difficulties above enumerated, which is simply, *that the machinery for paying-out the cable be placed as near the centre of the ship (from stem to stern,) as circumstances will permit, and the cable passed from the coil through it, thence down through a circular opening of proper dimensions to admit suitable machinery to guide the cable to and through the bottom of the ship, into the ocean beneath.* It will be remembered, however, that even this point (the centre of the ship,) is not entirely free from a rise and fall, but it is where the least effect is produced by the ship passing over the waves. By this arrangement the cable is at once submerged without any part of it being continually suspended out of the water; and, as the stern of the ship rises it will depart from the cable, consequently decreasing the acuteness of the angle caused by the cable being run out while the ship is making headway, and greatly reduce the strain on the cable and machinery; instead of buoying the cable, and increasing the acuteness of the angle, and the strain on the cable, as the present plan of paying out does when the stern of the ship rises, and my impressions are that paying out the cable from the bottom of the ship, will have much less effect on the steerage of the ship.

And I see no reason why the cable may not be run out through an opening in the centre of the ship, as described above, to leeward, or in any other direction, just as well as directly astern of the ship, in case it should be necessary; nor do I apprehend any danger to the propeller of the ship by the cable coming in contact with it, in paying out the cable from the bottom of the ship; as the speed of the ship should not be so fast as not to allow the cable to sink to the bottom, (the deeper the water the slower the speed of the ship,) as near the ship as would allow it to find the lowest points of the undulating surface of the bottom of the ocean, otherwise, if too great speed is kept up there must be portions of the cable that will remain suspended above the vallies of the ocean bed; to the great injury of the cable, if not its final destruction by the action of the water upon it. The liability of the cable to remain suspended over the narrow channels in the bed of the ocean is quite easily demonstrated by stretching a long piece of rope, or chain even, over a plain with abrupt depressions therein, and it will be found that the chain will not sink into those depressions to any great extent, but merely sag a little at each of them, if there is a sufficient length of chain on the plain each side of the depression. It is further evident that the suspended portions of the cable will stand no chance of preservation with that portion resting on the bottom of the ocean, which would soon be covered with excrescences, &c., and consequently protected from the action of the water, and thus preserved for a long time.

The above suggestions, briefly explained, although too late to be of any use in the present attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable, may, however, be useful in laying other submarine cables.

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

CROTON FALLS, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

Have we a District-Attorney?—Have we a Surrogate?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the Judicial election in this City last Fall, the Democrats elected their whole ticket by a sweeping majority of over 15,000 votes. Many of the judges thus elected are of the highest order of character and talent, and reflect credit upon the party machinery that nominated them for their positions; but it is lamentably unfortunate that the selections for District-Attorney and Surrogate had not fallen upon different persons. It is now nearly six months since PETER B. SWEENEY entered upon the duties of the office of District-Attorney of this county, an office which requires more than "ten hours a day" to discharge its duties, and yet we find that up to this day Mr. SWEENEY has not been heard to say "May it please the Court," &c. A few weeks after he assumed the duties of the office, report said "that he had gone to the everglades of Florida to spend a few weeks, for the purpose of recruiting his health." Well, time flew on un'il about the 1st of April, when it was announced that he had returned from his Southern tour, much improved in health, and was at his official post; but before any one could scan his proportions, and see how well he filled his official chair, report had him on the high seas away for Europe, where a tour on the continent was deemed desirable for his impaired constitution. When his return may be looked for, the wisest seem uninformed.

With our Surrogate, our misfortune seems to be equally great. EDWARD C. WEST never wanted to be Surrogate, nor did he ever intend to be, although he always loved office and had set his heart upon the District-Attorneyship, which nothing but the breaking of the original political slate by FERNANDO WOOD pushed SWEENEY into the favorite place and compelled him to take the Surrogateship or nothing. He, on the first day of January last, and the very last on the elected list, swore before Mr. CONNOLLY, the County Clerk, that he would, among other things, "faithfully discharge the duties of Surrogate of the County of New-York to the best of his ability," but his health, like Mr. SWEENEY's, pined for the Southern sun, and he accordingly doubled Cape Hatteras, and left the poor widows standing in groups around the "Halls of Record," in the Park, awaiting for that last letter of the departed to be opened that bread might come from it. The Surrogate finally returned, but his presence at his office was of but few hours' duration. His first Southern trip served but to whet his appetite, and he had to make a second visit, thus causing the business of his office, which is sufficient to employ the entire time of three able-bodied, as well as able-minded, men, to stand still. How long this deplorable state of affairs is to continue time alone can determine. As yet Mr. WEST has spent but a very small portion of his time at his office, and his first opinion on any contested will case has not yet reached the public eye.

If both Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. WEST are suffering from impaired and declining health, and I have no reason or disposition to doubt it, they are entitled to universal sympathy, but the misfortune, nevertheless, stands out that they have both been unable since the commencement of their official terms to devote a faithful exercise of duty to the public, and so long as this state of affairs exist, so long will the people continue to talk about it.

HUMPHREY.

The New Southern Mail Arrangement—New-York to New-Orleans in Four Days.

From the Washington Union.

The Postmaster-General has given an order to convey the great Southern mail, leaving New-York in the morning, over the Central route, diverging from the seaboard route at Richmond, and then, *via* the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, through Knoxville and Dalton, Georgia, to the grand junction, 50 miles east of Memphis, and thence *via* Jackson to New-Orleans. This service commences on the 1st of July, and will continue to the 30th of June, 1859. Time from New-York to New-Orleans, 4 days 17 hours. Compensation $[illegible] per mile; distance 1,3[illegible] miles.

After the 1st of June, 1859, both of the great Southern mails leaving New-York in the morning and evening will be in connection with this central route as a double daily service. It has been ordered to commence at that time in view of the completion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. This, it is confidently believed, will shorten the route from New-York to New-Orleans to 3 days and 12 hours, at a compensation for the double daily service of $300 [illegible].

[illegible] arrangements for passengers at $45 [illegible] have also been completed.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE [illegible].—The New Southern Mail Route *via* Memphis and Dalton, takes the fancy of our Southern friends, for the [illegible] among their residents, as set forth by the New-Orleans Crescent:

"The traveler can reach Baltimore and all the cities south of it without once leaving Slave territory—a 'consummation devoutly to be wished' *by those who have to take their negro servants with them, and who are so apt to be troubled by the negro stealers on the Free territory routes.*"

A CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Kossuth in America—Interesting Revelations of his Policy.

M. KOSSUTH TO MR. URQUHART.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22, 1852.

DEAR SIR: You have heard what reception I have met with in America. They have bored me with triumphant entries, and invitations, and addresses; but by submitting to this annoying part of my mission, I had the opportunity of drawing their attention to their foreign policy. I have spoken to the masses, and with the leading men, with those now in office, and with those who are to go into office; and though I am not sanguine at all, I can tell you in strictest confidence, that I have succeeded already, so far, that even the present Whig Cabinet has given orders to strengthen the Mediterranean Squadron, and that in case of a new rising, America will go the same length as England for the protection of the liberal cause. At every occasion I have directed public attention to the state of Turkey, and Turkey and the Sultan have become a standing toast at the political banquets. People seek for information on Turkey, and I got the assurance that the American minister at Constantinople gets the injunction to strengthen, in every case, the self-reliance of the Porte, and to inforce the doctrine that the best policy of Turkey is to *stand upon her own legs, and not to be influenced by* foreign diplomacy. The commercial, political, and moral importance of Turkey for the liberty of Europe has been expounded by me to the leading men, and not without effect, as the strengthening of the *Mediterranean fleet already proves. Such being the* case I have several requests to your friendship; you will perceive their importance, though I cannot explain everything by a letter.

In the present crises of England, it is important for me to know how far the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, or the Secretary who is to be in a new Ministry, will go in case of a new struggle in Hungary and on the Continent—how far he is to support Turkey, and in what way I may be able to come in contact with him. What is your advice as to the course I have to pursue for England in the present crisis? Whether I shall remain silent or on what point I have to express my opinions?

There is another question not less important. The American squadron in the Mediterranean has no seaport of her own, as a refuge for the trading vessels in case of war—no naval dépôt and wharf. She is, therefore, compelled to court the favor of all minor Powers, and must be on good terms even with the King of Naples. *Should the Porte be willing to grant one of the islands, perhaps a port of Mytilene, for a temporary lease to the United States,* it would strengthen the relations of the two states, and would, even in a financial point of view, be of considerable avail for the Porte.

You know and you have developed the importance of the Danube, and I wish out of different respects to have the ties of the commercial intercourse between Turkey and America drawn tighter, especially on the Danube. It would be important for me to see American consular agents along the Danube; I would like to have them at Widden, the Adakaleh; and the United States would be ready to send such consuls on the Danube, in case the Porte would invite the Government of the United States to do so, or at least give a hint to the American Ambassadors about it. In this case I am satisfied that a part of the pecuniary aid, perhaps necessary for the canal of the Danube, could be raised in this country.

I have one request more, and this is the greatest. Would you feel inclined, knowing how much the interests of Hungary and Turkey were identical, to plead my cause at Constantinople? The Porte did not know who I am when I was there; my reception in England and America, and the position in which the chances of fortune, and I may say Providence, have placed me, can be an evidence for them, that I am a true friend, and perhaps not an uninfluential one, of Turkey and her future, and it would be perhaps in the interest of the Porte to have some communication with me. My overtures when I was at Kutayah were answered in an evasive manner—could you not renew them? You, the truest friend of Turkey, and the friend of Hungary, would be the best man to do it. In case you would not feel inclined or are prevented to accept this my proposition, please to advise me in what way and by whom I could put myself in communication with the Porte.

I have directed the statesmen of Washington to your admirable "Mysteries of the Danube;" they appeared just in the best time, and I hope they will have an influence on public opinion in England and abroad.

I had yet many things to write, but, indeed, it is entirely impossible, thus I am pressed.

Accept, dear Sir, the assurances of my high respect, with which I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient servant.

L. KOSSUTH.

DAVID URQUHART, Esq., M. P.

MR. URQUHART'S REPLY TO M. KOSSUTH.

FEB. 14, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I was surprised, on opening an envelope, to find a letter bearing your signature. Before reading it, I applied myself to pass in review the circumstances in which we were placed, in order that I might clearly lay down for myself a rule for my guidance under the one or the other alternative which I anticipated that that letter would present to me. Our intercourse had, as it appeared to me, incurred a quiet demise, and that, in mutual estimate of motives, and in our common hopelessness, we had spared each other the shock of a violent severance.

When, then, your letter reached me, I considered that it could be written only with one of two purposes—the calling me to account for misjudgment of you, or the renunciation of the dreams of your recent existence, and your return to the great and grave realities which occupied us in common during the hopeful time which I had the happiness to pass with you at Kutayah.

Such were the only two grounds to which, in my mind, was reduced the possibility of a communication from you. On perusing that letter I remained stupefied. It ignores all antecedent circumstances and all prior intercourse. Well, I accept it as such. As such I reply to it; and this fiction supplies the only grounds on which I am addressing you.

You are a great leader of the Revolutionary Party. I am an humble individual, in a private and uninfluential station, yet entertaining strong opinions, and directly opposed to the party of which you are the head. I not only hold your opinions to be false, but the purposes in which you and your confederates are engaged to be criminal.

I further hold both to be, not only indirectly useful to, but managed directly by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. *It is, therefore, impossible to imagine positions more inveterately hostile than yours and mine.* And you write to me a letter, requesting counsel, calling for aid, and requiring confidence.

Had CATILINE directed confidential communication to CICERO, the anomaly would have been less great, for there was no Scythian ARSACES to commission the conspiracies, or to reap the harvest of the convulsions of the Roman State.

I gladly seize this opportunity of offering to you an explanation which has weighed with me as not having been formally made. It is this: I was not aware, till after you had left England, of your public declaration in reference to MAZZINI. In fact, I was acquainted with no more of your speeches than some few selected passages that were read to me by our common friends. I am relieved now from saying more on the passage to which I have referred, having gone at length into that matter as a possible contingency, in my letter of July last, addressed to you at Kutayah, where also I had by anticipation set down what now I might have taken the liberty to say respecting the pain and sorrow that have fallen to my lot, in what I cannot but consider the hopeless fall of one so highly gifted, so much loved and admired—one whose voice, in an hour of trouble and danger, could have warned, and might have saved Europe.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

DAVID URQUHART.

The Excitement in Norfolk Relative to Running off Slaves.

From the Argus of Monday.

According to announcement, a large number of our citizens assembled in Ashland Hall, Friday night, to take action relative to certain individuals suspected of running off slaves to the North. The discovery of the missing negro ANTHONY, belonging to Mr. SCOTT, of Smithfield, on board the schooner *Francis French*, caused this prompt action. The meeting was very numerously attended and there were present many of our most respectable and intelligent citizens. On motion of DANIEL S. CHERRY, Esq., J. J. MOORE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and EDWARD P. TABB, Esq., was appointed Secretary, when on motion of JOHN R. LANGLEY, Esq., a Committee of twenty-three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen:

James A. Saunders, W. L. Walters, W. S. Pepper, Geo. R. Drummond, Thos. Mercer, Henry Ghiselin, Captain W. Pace, Wm. Lamb, Wm. Denby, Jr., John H. Sale, C. W. Grandy, John R. Langley, D. S. Cherry, W. W. Hall, John Myers, Captain Cooper, W. H. Turner, Captain Adams, Chas. Hayden, Thos. Johnston, Robt. Searles, Captain Bev. Taylor, Lewis W. Webb, who retired, and soon returned with the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The citizens of Norfolk and its vicinity have suffered severely by the loss of their slave property, and believing that there is an agent in this city by the name of WILLETT MOTT, who formerly commanded a packet sailing between this port and the City of New-York, and that he is the person who aids the slaves to escape, and developments having been made this day in the arrest of the schooner *Francis French* and crew, with a slave secreted on board, bound for New-York, and the said MOTT having evinced much interest and sympathy in the matter, and used expressions which no man from the North should be permitted to use in a Southern State, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty be appointed by the Chair to give immediate notice to the said WILLETT MOTT to leave the city of Norfolk and its vicinity within twenty-four hours, and never again to return to this city or its vicinity.

Resolved, That should said man MOTT not depart hence within the time appointed for leaving, that he be tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, and shipped North to his *Abolition friends.*

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, from the evidence before them, that WILLIAM DANNENBURG has been running off slave property of our citizens—and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That twenty-four hours' notice be given to the said DANNENBURG to leave this city and its vicinity, under a penalty of a coat of tar and feathers.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the city papers, and all papers which are true to the South.

Which were adopted by acclamation. It was then on motion, resolved that the same Committee wait upon Messrs. MOTT and DANNENBURG immediately, and read them the above resolutions. It was further resolved, that the meeting sustain and support the Committee in any action it may be hereafter compelled to take in the event of having to use any coercive measures.

Mr. PETER MOORE, constable, read some charges against MOTT and DANNENBURG.

The Committee waited on the individuals mentioned, and notified them in accordance with the resolution.

DANNENBURG left Saturday morning in the Richmond boat, and MOTT in the afternoon for Baltimore. It is hoped, therefore, that the guilty parties have been discovered and driven off, and that we shall not hear again of the loss of the rightful property of our citizens.

Another indignation meeting was held on Saturday night.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Historical Society.

FRANKLIN'S REPUTED DISCOVERY OF A NORTHWEST PASSAGE CONTROVERTED.

Tuesday night the New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting. The attendance was large. A spirited portrait of ELKANAH WATSON by COPLEY, which had been deposited with the Society for temporary exhibition, was much admired. Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, announced the donation of a marble bust of J. Q. ADAMS from AUGUSTUS H. WARD, Esq., and of an exquisite copy of the third folio of SHAKESPEARE, (1664,) from JAMES LENNOX, Esq., for which the Society returned appropriate acknowledgments. The paper of the evening was one by PETER FORCE, Esq., of Washington, on *The Suggested Discovery of a Northwest Passage by Sir John Franklin.*

Mr. FORCE was unable to be present; the duty of reading his communication devolved, therefore, on the Librarian. To the majority of the audience, the dissertation would have been unintelligible without maps. These were supplied by Mr. SCHROEDER, who *not only did the work of the artist, but performed the* part of the demonstrator. Mr. FORCE's contribution *was an elaborate refutation of the claim set up by* the English that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN discovered a Northwest passage. It showed, from the published statements of Lieutenants OSBORNE and BROWN, and of Captain COLLINSON, all British officers, that no such discovery could have been made in the southerly direction of Peel's Harbor or Grinnell's Inlet, which was assumed to be a water passage between Barrow's Strait and the Gulf of Boothia. That no such discovery could have been made by him in any other direction, he also contended, and based his arguments on this branch of the subject upon the statements of recent explorers. The only place through which such a passage could be made was Prince Regent's Inlet, which FRANKLIN probably traversed on foot, and then, his provisions failing him, and his crew much reduced, he may have made a last desperate effort to escape by way of Back's River, and might, in that effort, have reached Montreal Island.

It appeared, then, not only possible, but highly probable, that FRANKLIN did, from the waters of the Atlantic, reach a strait connecting with the waters of the Pacific, *but not in ships.* The interval must have been traversed on foot, as in the case of MCCLURE's discovery, and the journey, if made at all, must have been made earlier than MCCLURE's. But these passages did not deserve the name of northwest passages. They had been resorted to merely as pretences for backing out from solving the problem. At present a northwest passage was an impossibility, though the time might arrive when it would become otherwise—when the vast icebergs would become navigable waters, when the seal might be found basking and playing in the haunts of his former times and supplying food and raiment to the Esquimaux inhabiting the shores where their fathers lived.

In summing up his facts, Mr. FORCE said that FRANKLIN did not pass from Barrow's Straits through Peel's Harbor to Victoria Sound, but may have passed on foot through Prince Regent's Inlet. And yet, in the face of these facts, the English Admiralty not only persistently refused to seek for him where they knew he could have gone, but organized expensive expeditions to seek for him where they knew or ought to have known he could not go. [Applause.]

The Society's thanks having been unanimously voted to Mr. FORCE for his paper,

Mr. BRENNAN rose, and moved that a committee be appointed, of which Mr. DUYCKINCK should be chairman, to wait on WASHINGTON IRVING, and request that he sit for his portrait to an artist who should be employed by the Society. Seconded and carried.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday at the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Directors of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, desiring the *Board to pay expenses for the children under their* care,—such children being properly dependent upon *the City for support. The matter was referred to the* Committee on Out-Door Poor, with power.

A communication was forwarded from Mr. James Davis, one of the Trustees of the School in the Twelfth Ward, asking for a suitable place for holding *the said school while certain alterations are going* on in the old school house on Randall's Island. Referred to the Committee on Randall's Island.

Governor GUNTHER offered a resolution that the President be authorized to draw his warrant on the Comptroller for the sum of $25,000, to be paid out of the appropriation for the Almshouse Department. Carried.

Governor MALONEY moved that the salary of Stephen H. Drew, clerk to the keeper of the storehouse, be increased to $1,200 per annum. Governor PINKNEY moved that the salary of Mr. Marshall Clerk at the Almshouse, be similarly increased to $1,200. Governor TOWNSEND wished that the whole subject of increase of salaries should be taken up. After considerable discussion, and several divisions and amendments, the salaries of the engineer at Bellevue Hospital, and that of the engineer at the Penitentiary, were raised to $1,000 per annum. It was then proposed to increase the salaries of the various Wardens. Governor OLIVER wished the matter referred, and on vote, by five to four, the motion to refer was carried.

The Board then adjourned.

The number of persons remaining in the various Institutions on May 22, 1858, was 7,097, and admitted during the week 1,454; being a decrease for the week of 40. The number remaining May 30, 1857, was 6,107; being an increase upon the corresponding week for this year of 950 persons.

NEW-YORK HARBOR DEFENCES.—The masonry of the work at Fort Richmond has been in rapid progress for some time past, and the Fort is now ready *to receive to-day two tiers of guns (about 60) of the* heaviest calibre. The work will probably be completed next season.

The plans of the new work to replace Fort Tompkins have been completed, and approved by the War Department; but no authority has been given to commence the construction of the work. The Board of Engineers have designed a great extension of the water batteries at this point, as well as for the Fort Hamilton side, but, imperatively demanded for the defence of New-York, they must await further appropriations.

On the work at Sandy Hook nothing has been done beyond constructing the wharf and quarters and work-shops.

OUTRAGE UPON A WOMAN.—Michael Monahan, a First Ward boatman and emigrant-runner, was arrested on Tuesday, on a charge of rape, preferred by Mrs. Barbara Ryan, of No. 124 Liberty-street. It is alleged by the complainant that her husband, a female friend and herself, were walking, a few afternoons since, on the Battery, when Monahan and a man named Wm. Wilson invited them to take a sail, which invitation they accepted. As soon as she got into the boat the two men shoved off, leaving her husband and female friend on the pier. After getting out into the stream the two men, she declares, outraged her, and subsequently put her into another boat, where she was ravished by a third person. Monahan was locked up in the Tombs to await an examination. The Police are on the look-out for his accomplices.

RIVER THIEVES STEALING SUGAR.—The Harbor Police Tuesday evening detected three river thieves stealing sugar from the brig *Bainbridge*, lying in the stream. They gave chase after them, and captured one on Governor's Island, where he had fled with his booty, about one hundred pounds of sugar. The other two, who were in a separate boat, threw their plunder—one hundred and fifty pounds—on board the schooner *Lafayette*, and then escaped. The prisoner, who gave his name as John Tyler, was detained for examination.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—EDWARD QUIGLEY, a boy 15 years of age, while attempting to get on to one of the cars of a New-Haven train on Tuesday afternoon, as it was emerging from the tunnel at Thirty-seventh-street, made a misstep, fell on the track, and had both of his legs cut off by the train passing over them. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents in Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, where he died at 12 o'clock. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, a Sandy Hook pilot, residing on No. 5 Peck Slip, Tuesday evening attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in the left side. The ball entered near the fourth rib, just above the nipple. He was taken to the City Hospital, but is believed that the wound will not prove fatal. CHRISTOPHER had been on a spree, and is said to have shot himself because his wife refused to give him money to buy more liquor with.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW FACULTY.—At a meeting of the Council of the New-York University, on Monday evening, the following full Law Faculty was elected: the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Judge of the Supreme Court; the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, United States District-Attorney; the Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, late Attorney-General of the State of New-York; PETER Y. CUTLER, Esq.; WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, Esq. It is stated that the active duties of the Faculty will commence in October.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 2.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. Paul Mesteyer et al.—In this action the evidence of the prosecution was closed, and the matter submitted to the Jury without any evidence on the part of the defendants. The Judge, however, charged them that the warrant under which the Custom-House officers acted, carried with it no authority to detain private papers, and the defendants having offered to them the goods which they were to seize under the warrant, they had no right to claim anything further. Under this charge the Jury had no other course to pursue than to find a verdict of acquittal, which they accordingly did.

MANSLAUGHTER.

James Burns was then put on trial, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of one of the crew of the ship *America*, while on a voyage from Liverpool. Burns was the third mate of the ship. The evidence for the prosecution showed that when the crew were aloft, furling the sails, the third mate, on complaint that this man, Peters, was shirking, went out on the yard and kicked him about the head and shoulders; whereupon, Peters fell off the yard, upon the deck, and was so injured that he died about one hour after.

The defence is, that the man fell off the yard by accident. Mr. MacMahon appeared for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

Harvey R. Wilson vs. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Elias Fassett vs. S. W. Tallmadge et al.—The sale of the property, effects and assets of R. L. Howell & Co., and of Bowers, Tallmadge & Co. to the defendant, must be declared fraudulent and void, as to plaintiff and other creditors of R. L. Howell & Co.

The Park Bank, &c., vs. Robert Davis et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer in each action, with liberty to defendants to answer in twenty days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 2.

Before the Hon. Judge Hilton.

Moore vs. Willet, Sheriff.—This was a suit to recover damages for the unlawful seizure of plaintiff's goods by the defendant. The plaintiff in the suit died, leaving a will, in which he nominated Samuel Moore and William Wright his executors. The latter declined to act or qualify, and letters *testamentary were granted to Moore as sole acting* executor, and he now moves for permission to continue the suit in his own name as the acting executor of the plaintiff.

Held, That the cause of action being one that *survives the death of a party, there can be no reason for* denying the application unless it is not made by the proper parties. By the former practice, when there were several executors, they all joined in the prosecution, although some renounced; yet the difficulty presented by such a rule was subsequently obviated by Chap. 149, Laws of N. Y., p. 103, which provides that in actions brought by or against executors, it shall not be necessary to join those as parties, to whom letters testamentary shall not have been issued and who have not qualified. Motion granted.

Caisland vs. Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company.—Motion denied.

Percival vs. Percival.—Ordered an allowance of $5 per week pending the litigation for alimony, and $50 counsel fees.

McMann vs. Benjamin.—Motion for leave to serve proposed amended answered granted.

The Smith and Fitzpatrick Case—Important Decision of the Recorder—Smith held to Bail for Attempting to Defraud the City out of $10,000.

RECORDER'S OFFICE—JUNE 2.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday Recorder BARNARD delivered his decision in the case of Comptroller Flagg *vs.* Fitzpatrick and Smith on the allegation of fraud on the City Treasury, committed by the defendants, or one of them, to the amount of $10,000. The case, during its investigation by the Recorder, was duly reported in our columns. The following is the Recorder's decision:

The People, etc. vs. James B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick.—The defendants were brought before me for preliminary examination, on charge of conspiring to defraud the City out of $10,000.

To understand the allegation made by the prosecution, a *résumé* of the mode in which the City contracts for the doing of certain work and makes the payments therefor will be necessary.

When any work is to be done to or on the streets of the City of New-York, (such as paving, regulating, flagging, setting curb and gutter, building sewers, etc.,) the Corporation enters into a contract with such person who bids to do the work at the lowest sum. The contract price, with sundry incidental expenses, are assessed on the property benefited by the work to be done, and an assessment roll apportioning the whole expense among the owners of the various lots is made up by certain persons called assessors. At the time when the facts upon which this prosecution rests transpired these assessment rolls were sent to the Comptroller's office and an abstract taken from them and entered in a book kept for that purpose. This abstract so entered contains the title of the assessment, the name of the contractor, the amount of the contract, the name of the inspector and his fees, the name of the surveyor and his fees, the amount for advertising, assessing and collecting, the footing up, the name of the collector, and the date of the confirmation. Upon this abstract, or a *statement founded on it, the Comptroller pays the* contractor. At this time an ordinance was in existence allowing advances to be made monthly, as the work progressed, on jobs over $10,000, the contractor to be charged with interest at 7 per cent. on the *advances from the time of the making thereof till the* end of the contracts. The various payments made were also entered in the book containing this abstract. Payments were made sometimes by check and sometimes by bonds. When made by bonds they were always issued for even hundreds.

The alleged conspiracy has relation to a contract for paving Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues. C. Sharpe was the original contractor, but the contract was assigned to defendant Fitzpatrick. The contract price was $2,823 10.

The manner in which it is alleged the Conspirators thought to accomplish their purpose, was that the defendant Smith, then being employed in the Comptroller's office, and being charged with the duty of making the abstracts from the assessment rolls, and entering them in the book, should in the abstract of this Forty-ninth-street paving assessment, insert the figure "1" between the sign "$" and the figures "2,823 10," so as to make the amount of the contract price read $12,823 10, instead of $2,823 10.

And should then present this abstract, or a statement taken from it, showing the contract price to be $12,823 10, to the Comptroller for payment.

In order to sustain the charge of conspiracy, it is necessary that two or more persons should be knowingly engaged or concerned, or connected together in an endeavor to commit some unlawful act. A charge of conspiracy cannot be sustained, although it may be conclusively proved that one has endeavored to commit an unlawful act, unless it is also proved that at least *one other* was some way criminally connected with him in the same endeavor.

Now, in this case, granting it to be clearly shown that defendant Smith interpolated this figure "1" for the purpose, or with the intent of defrauding the City out of $10,000; yet, if that was done for the purpose *of obtaining the money for his own use, and without* the knowledge or assent of Fitzpatrick, the charge of conspiracy could not be sustained against either of the defendants, although another and a graver charge might be against the defendant Smith.

It becomes, therefore, a material inquiry as to whether defendant Fitzpatrick was in any way connected with the interpolation.

The only evidence for the prosecution on this branch of the case is, that Fitzpatrick was the assignee of the contract, and consequently knew its amount; that on a certain day he received, through his agent, from the Comptroller, two bonds for $5,000 each, one for $2,800, and a check for $23 10, the check expressing on its face that it was for balance due on the Forty-ninth-street contract; that his agent, Branigan, who received these bonds and this check, gave a receipt for them which was in defendant Smith's handwriting, and expressed them to be in payment for the Forty-ninth-street contract.

If defendant Fitzpatrick had at that time been interested in no other contracts with the Corporation, and had no moneys coming to him from other contracts, his receiving and using these Bonds and Check would have been strong evidence of his having been privy to the interpolation, and of its having been done with his knowledge and consent, for his benefit in part at least.

But the prosecutor's witnesses show that defendant Fitzpatrick was interested in various other contracts, and that there was due him at this time from the City at least $40,000.

That on the 20th day of November, 1857, the following order was made by the Supreme Court, in the matter of the Bowery Bank:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th of November, 1857:

PRESENT—The Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Justice, in the matter of the Bowery Bank:

Upon reading and filing the petition of John Fitzpatrick setting forth that he is the owner of a certain contract made in the year 1854, by one John Quin, with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street between the Third and Fifth avenues in said City. Also, of a certain other contract made in August, 1856, by Charles Devlin with the said Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for regulating and grading Fifty-second-street from the Fourth avenue to the East River. Also, of a certain other contract made in April, 1857, between the said Charles Devlin and the said, the Mayor, &c., for setting curb and gutter and flagging the Fourth-avenue from Seventy-ninth-street to Ninety-second-street. Also, of a certain other contract made in the year 1856, between John Meehan and the said, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York, for the regulating and grading of the New-Bowery from Chatham-square to Franklin-square in said City.

That the said several contracts were heretofore assigned to, and were held by the Bowery Bank as collateral security for certain advances made, or which were to have been made, thereon.

That on or about the —— day of December last, an accounting was had between the said Bowery Bank and the said Charles Devlin, in relation to all such advances, upon which accounting it appeared that all advances made on account of said contracts had been repaid, but that no re-assignment of said contracts was made, and the same still stand in the name of the said Bowery Bank, and praying that an order might be entered, directing John A. Stuart, the Receiver of said Bank, to assign or release to the said petitioner the said several contracts, or any apparent lien or claim which he might have thereon.

And upon reading and filing an order made on the 17th day of November, 1857, requiring the said Receiver to show cause before one of the Justices of this Court this day, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and the said Receiver appearing upon the return of said order, and claiming that there is due to the said Bank thirty per cent. upon the amount of work done by John Quin upon the contract for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue, and also that the petitioner, John Fitzpatrick, is indebted to said Bank in the sum of two thousand dollars or thereabouts, and that the said Bank have a lien upon said contracts for the repayment of such amounts. Now, on motion of [illegible], of counsel for such petitioner, after hearing Mr. [illegible], of counsel for the said receiver, it is ordered, that upon depositing with the said receiver a certificate of deposit in said Bank for seven thousand dollars, [illegible] as security in the place and stead of said contracts for any lien or claim which the said Bank or the said Receiver may have upon said contracts; that the said Receiver execute and deliver to the said John Fitzpatrick an assignment or release of the said several contracts above-mentioned, and of the moneys due or to grow due thereon.

And it is further ordered, that it be referred to Jas. Green, Esq., as sole referee, to take testimony, examine and report what amount, if any, remains due and unpaid to the said Bowery Bank, on account of that portion of the work done upon the contract for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, by the said John Quin, deceased, or his son, John Quin, Jr., prior to the abandonment of said contract by the said John Quin, Jr. And that the said referee also examine and report what, if any, amount is due to the said Bank for the said petitioner, and what securities, if any, the said Bank hold for the same. And that he report to this Court with all convenient speed.

Copy. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

That said Branigan at the time when he left at the Comptroller's office the order from Fitzpatrick on which the three bonds and check above mentioned were delivered to him also left with that order the above order of the Supreme Court.

Branigan swears that he frequently received checks and bonds from the Comptroller's Office on Fitzpatrick's account. That in consequence of the frequency of such occurrences he cannot state any of the particulars of this one transaction. That he was never sent by any one to collect moneys for paving Forty-ninth-street; that he was never sent for any specific money; that he presumes the conversation which took place on this occasion was in the language of witness as follows: "The general question was put to him, (Smith,) which was to ask him whether if there was any money for me to-day; I wanted to know if there was not money coming on the large number of contracts which Mr. Fitzpatrick had;" but he has no distinct recollection of what was said on this particular day; that he did not read the *receipt he signed, but signed it at the direction of* Smith, supposing it to be all correct, but did not know its contents, and never communicated them *to Fitzpatrick*; that he first learned its contents from the newspapers about three weeks before his examination; *that he did not see Smith make out the memorandum* for the Comptroller, and never saw it.

It is to be observed that these bonds do not show on what account they are issued; also, that the bond for $2,000 and the check for $23 10 make up for the precise amount of the Forty-ninth-street contract, and no payments on account of this contract have to this day been entered in the book containing the abstract of the assessment rolls.

It would also seem, from the evidence of Comptroller Flagg, that these two $5,000 bonds have since been charged against Fitzpatrick, as payment in some of the contracts mentioned in the Supreme Court order.

There is no direct proof of defendant Fitzpatrick having been in any way concerned in the original interpolation, or of his having at any time been aware of such alteration having been made. But this fact is sought to be made out by proof of circumstances.

Fraud and conspiracy must almost invariably be proved by circumstantial evidence; it is not necessary to produce direct and positive proof. But it is essential that the circumstances relied on to sustain the fraud or conspiracies should to a moral certainty actually exclude every hypothesis but the one proposed to be proved. (Stark on Ev., vol. 1, p. 574.)

Taking all the facts and circumstances proved in this case together, they do not exclude the hypothesis that Fitzpatrick received the two $5,000 bonds supposing they were payments on account of the amounts due him on contracts other than the Forty-ninth-street one, and the $2,800 bond and $23 10 check in full for the amount due him on the Forty-ninth-street contract, without any knowledge or suspicion on his part of the interpolation or of the contents of the receipt.

The procuring and serving of the order of the Supreme Court, (which, in its provisions providing for security to be given by Fitzpatrick for the payment to the Receiver of the amount he claimed to be due, and for an assignment of the contracts, and a reference to ascertain the amount due the Receiver to be held after the assignment, instead of providing for a reference first and an assignment afterward on payment of the amount found due, was out of the regular course,) must have been for the purpose of more speedily obtaining money due on one or more of the contracts mentioned in that order.

Fitzpatrick, when these two $5,000 bonds were brought to him by Branigan, a few days after the service of this order, might reasonably suppose they were payments on account of some one or more of these contracts.

Not only do the facts and circumstances proved not exclude the hypothesis of innocence on the part of Fitzpatrick, but are consistent with that hypothesis, and, it seems to me, inconsistent with any other.

It cannot be said that the facts and circumstances proved in this case necessarily lead to the conclusion that Fitzpatrick had a hand in the alteration, or knew at any time of its having been made.

Upon these views, entertaining the opinion that defendant Fitzpatrick was no wise connected with the interpolation, I must direct the discharge of the defendants as to charge of conspiracy.

In the course of this investigation, however, it has *become apparent to me that defendant Smith has* fraudulently altered a public record kept in the Comptroller's office, which constitutes the crime of *forgery in the second degree* I, therefore, order him to be held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer for *this offence.*

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

Bail was forthwith procured for Mr. Smith, and the case went over to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING's, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN's, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN's, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2788	2899	7	677	503	769
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	58	6	16	2141	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	63	58	68	2698	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	42	43	26	138	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	512	......	......	......	......
Total for week	2788	3574	114	787	5480	769
Last week	2283	2893	177	1034	5007	1065

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.

Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....1,949

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	929	......	......	......	769
Hudson River Railroad	1267	......	......	......	......
Hudson River Boats	573	......	......	......	......
Harlem Railroad	31	7	677	503	......
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R.R.	45	......	......	......	......
On Foot	......	......	......	......	......

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	647	Missouri	—
New-York	202	Pennsylvania	45
Illinois	1,502	Texas	—
Kentucky	151	Connecticut	—
Indiana	210	Michigan	—
Virginia	25	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending June 1, amount to 1,700 head.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending June 2, 1858:

By Erie Railroad	2,125
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	123
By Hudson River Railroad	673
By Albany propellers	1,303
Total	4,224

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, June 2, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,787	Horses	28
Sheep	731	Calves	134
Hogs	3,947	Lambs	42
Total			6,669

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10c. @—	none
First quality	9½c.@ 9¾c.	10c. @—
Medium quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	9½c.@ 9¾c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	7½c @ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9½c.	8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 9c.	9c. @—

At BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's and O'BRIEN's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. [illegible] reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@9½c.

[illegible]

We have another large supply of cattle to report; the total City receipts for the week ending this morning being 3,574, which is 681 above the receipts of the preceding week, 431 above the weekly average of last year, and 1,625 more than the receipts of the corresponding week in June, 1857; that is, nearly double. This excess is still further increased by the superior quality and weight of the bullocks on sale to-day, nearly all of which were above the average range, and many of them quite superior. The New-York Central Railroad must have done a good business in cattle freights during a few days past, for besides about 1,000 head which were taken East from Albany, and the sales made thereabout, 2,000 must have come down the Hudson River by Boats and Railroad, of which 1,840 were reported at ALLERTON's. By the Erie Railroad, 929 arrived at ALLERTON's, 512 were sold at Bergen, besides other lots sold at the down-town markets.... The sales opened yesterday at about last week's rates, but soon fell off, and a further decline was evident on this morning's opening. The prices were pretty uniform through the day, for, notwithstanding the large numbers, the market was sustained by a considerable force of country buyers, both butchers and graziers, who purchased freely, and by the good quality of the stock, and the beautiful weather, which kept everybody in good humor and spirits, and put the Cattle themselves in good trim and feeling. We put the total transactions at about ¼c. ₩ lb. from last *week's average, that is for the absolute prices obtained,* though this does not express the actual *decline, since the average of sales is kept well up by* the excellent general quality of the stock. The usual allowance must be made for an estimated weight to be against the sellers. Most of Cattle were sold on account of the owners, as few brokers ventured to try their hands at speculating. A few did so, and got their fingers burned. One of them bought a drove at Buffalo, refused an advance of $100 on the drove at Albany, and sold to-day for $100 below the cost at Buffalo, including expenses. Others acknowledged a loss of $5 ₩ head.... The yards were pretty well cleared at night.... We heard rumors of several droves kept back for next week, but could not trace them to any reliable source, so that their appears to be a clear field for next week's operations, save that the butchers supplied themselves as liberally to-day as they dared to do, on the near approach of warm weather.... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
171	Ill.	Williams & Henry	Wells & Hoxie.
79	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
106	Ill.	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
116	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulrey.
71	Ill.	Platt & Co	W. H. Harris.
75	Ill.	J. Weaver	W. H. Harris.
81	Ohio.	W. Florence	P. Carey.
63	Ill.	J. Wood	Owner.
44	Ky.	Capt. Vail & Co.	Owners.
100	Ill.	A. J. Stone	Conger & Barnes.
62	Ill.	J. McKee	Conger & Myers.
30	Va.	C. W. Conger	Owner.
56	Ill.	Lower, Briggs & Wed'l	Gillett & Tefft.
80	Ohio.	J. McConnell	R. Bartram.
41	Ill.	Hale & Darling	Ayrault & Bro.
70	Ill.	Bale & Darling	Valentine & Martin.
61	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
39	Ohio.	Warner & Mace	Mead & Holcomb.
28	Ohio	J. S. Mace	Mead & Holcomb.
35	Ohio.	M. Dalton	Owner.
63	Ky.	T. R. Ford	W. H. Belden.
69	Ohio.	S. S. Taylor	Budlong & Eastman.
20	Ohio.	H. Black	Budlong & Eastman.
75	Ill.	S. Howard	Budlong & Eastman.
73	N. Y.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
67	Ind.	Fowler & Co.	Beach & Bray.
45	Penn.	J. Shipe	Beach & Bray.
66	Ill.	Bennett & Co.	Ayrault & Bro.
15	N. Y.	J. Ayrault	Ayrault & Bro.
80	Ill.	Reed & Gatewood	Hoag & Sherman.
61	Ill. & Ky	A. Hurd	O. Hurd.
89	Ill.	J. Dalbey	C. G. Reed.
33	Ind.	J. Caldwell	George Sage.
45	Ill.	Loder & Jackson	H. Myers.
20	Penn.	C. Murphy	Owner.
60	Ind.	J. Patterson & Co.	H. Eckstein.
36	Ky.	S. Powell	Westheimer & Bro.
58	Ohio.	Messenger & Gillett	Owners.
78	Ohio.	J. Flynn	Owner.
90	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	White & Son.
76	Ill.	Renick & Delano	D. Barnes.
78	Ohio.	J. Moss	C. G. Reed.
16	Ohio.	E. Peters	Owner.
77	Ill.	S. Howard	Martin & Valentine.
13	N. Y.	H. Myers	Owner.

J. MCCONNELL contributed 80 very good corn-fed cattle from Ross County, Ohio. Estimated weight 800 lbs. net, and selling by R. BARTRAM, at 9c.@10c., very few at the latter price.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold for J. S. MACE, 28 choice Durham steers, fed by J. RANKIN, of Madison County, Ohio,—whose first attempt was a very successful one—which one could scarcely believe were only three-year old steers, so fat and heavy were they. They were judged to weigh strong 900 lbs. net, some of them would probably dress 1,000 lbs. of beef. They run out at near 10c. ₩ lb. D. CONKLIN took 8 at $102 50 each, and 6 of the poorest brought $85 each.

The same parties were selling 61 of WARNER's cattle from Ross County, Ohio, of fair quality, rated 675 lbs. net at 9c.@9½c. Also, for WARNER & MACE, 39 fair to common Ohio cattle, of same weight, at 9c.@9½c.; very few 10c.

M. DALTON bought 35 Ohio cattle at Buffalo, for which he refused an advance of $100 at Albany, and lost a similar sum by selling them here to-day at 9½c.@9¾c., rated 650 lbs. net.

REED & GATEWOOD contributed 80 pretty fair Illinois cattle, estimated 700 lbs. net, for which HOAG & SHERMAN got 8¾c.@9½c.

O. HURD for A. HURD, 30 first quality Illinois cattle, rated 850 lbs. net at 9½c.@10c. These were mostly sold yesterday. Also, 31 fair Kentucky cattle, weighing about 750 lbs. net at 9c.@9½c.

J. DALBEY forwarded a lot of 89 pretty fair Illinois cattle, which C. G. REED sold at 9c.@9½c. The closing lot of 37 were taken by STRAUSS & CO. at $66 each, or about 9c.

W. H. BELDEN, for T. R. FORD, 63 good Kentucky Steers, weighing at home 1,300 lbs., at 9c.@9½c. T. WHEELER took 15 at $80 each, or about 9½c. Twenty others sold for $68 each. Both of these lots were for the country.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN, for S. S. TAYLOR, of Champaign County, Ohio, 69 cattle of average quality, but light weight, at 9c.; also, for H. BLACK, of the same county, 20 heavier cattle at 9¼c., and 75 Illinois cattle, for S. HOWARD, at 9c. This was rather a coarse lot.

J. H. WILLIAMS, on his own account, 73 distillers, bought at Albany, estimated weight 800 lbs. They were fat animals and bringing 9c.@10c.

LODER & JACKSON forwarded 45 very good Illinois steers, which H. MYERS averaged at about 9¾c. Most of the sales were made yesterday.

WELLS & HOXIE for WILLIAMS & HENRY, 71 ordinary Illinois cattle, rated 675 lbs. net., at 8c.@9½c.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN were again large contributors. R. MURRAY sold one lot of 79 fair Illinois steers of light weight at 9c. Another lot of 116 were run out by S. ULREY at 9c.@9¼c. These were nice, handy, corn-fed steers, weighing about 671 lbs. net.

WM. H. HARRIS, for PLATT & CO., 71 fair Illinois cattle at 9c., and for J. WEAVER 75 of down-river shad quality at 8c.@9c. Rated 600 lbs. net.

ALEXANDER & CRUM contributed 106 heavy coarse steers from Morgan Co., Ill., weighing at home 1,325 lbs., gross. They were of rather coarse quality and selling by J. A. MERRITT at 8½c.@9½c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Receipts for the past week have been even lighter than former weeks, although more are sent in than can be sold at low prices, and have to be taken to the country again where they are in better demand and worth more. Private gentlemen are not buying as many as was anticipated. The organization of the "Pure Milk Company" will probably create a demand for good cows to stock the farms.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 7 fresh Cows, which sold at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good animals. There is comparatively no demand for fresh Cows.

BROWNING reports receipts of 6 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good animals. Receipts are so light that it is difficult to give a quotation. Receipts for May, 1855, were 386 head, while only 112 were received during the past May, and of these a large portion were sent back to the country.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 58 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 43 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few extra animals at $50@$55. Market is extremely dull, with a surplus on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's and O'BRIEN's.

Receipts at the regular markets have not been as large as heretofore, but the free arrivals and sales direct from the barges keep a full supply, and prices have not advanced. The sales mainly range from 4½c.@5½c. A few of the best bring 6c.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 677 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5½c., a very few of the best Calves bring 6c. gross. The supply is of a better quality, but sell about as last week. The Calves are larger than is wanted.

BROWNING reports receipts of 16 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@5c.—a few at 6½c.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 68 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 26 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@5½c., and a few at 6½c. gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON's, BROWNING's [illegible]

[illegible] of Sheep or Lambs, or [illegible] also frequently sold by live weight, as [illegible] The actual prices at the yards seldom vary greatly. The difference [illegible] which is ordinarily one-half what [illegible] the fat and offal [illegible] will dress to [illegible] hundreds. The average [illegible] one-half the live weight. [illegible] the increase, and prices have [illegible]. Large numbers [illegible]

ALLERTON reports [illegible] of [illegible] Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4½c.@5c. gross, for sheep, and 6c.@8c. for Lambs. Sheep are about ½c. ⅌ lb. lower than last week, and Lambs, which are now very plenty, are near $1 ⅌ head lower.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,141 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 10c.@10½c., net, for sheared Sheep. Receipts were moderate up to yesterday, when 1,107 head were yarded, and a decline of 50c.@75c. ⅌ head took place. Lambs are quite plenty, and bring $3 50@$5 ⅌ head. Among the Sheep were some very large and fat Kentuckians, a few of which brought from $12@$17 each. Receipts for May were 8,413, showing a gain over April of 2,[illegible] head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,[illegible] Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ⅌ head. A few extra animals brought $8@$10 each.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 136 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

30 Sheep at $5 00	$150
30 Sheep at 5 [illegible]	156
20 Sheep at 3 [illegible]	64
20 Lambs at 4 75	95
[illegible] Lambs at [illegible]	36

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING's for the week ending June 2.

BOWNE & SPRINGSTEEN report sales of

14 Lambs at $5 50	$77 00
30 Sheep at 4 37½	130 25
150 Sheep at 4 00	600 00
53 Sheep at 5 75	304 75
50 Sheep at 7 00	350
30 Sheep at 4 88	146 25
104 Sheep and Lambs at $10 00	$1,040 00

JAS. McCARTY (agent) reports sales of 663 Sheep and Lambs, as follows:

120 Sheep and Lambs	$538 75
45 Sheep and Lambs	236 [illegible]
26 Sheep and Lambs	118 75
[illegible] Sheep and Lambs	163 00
24 Sheep and Lambs	108 50
20 Sheep and Lambs	100 50
[illegible] Sheep and Lambs	[illegible]

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM at CHAMBERLIN's, for the week ending June 2, 1858:

700 Sheep and Lambs at $4 60 .... $3,[illegible] 50

S. H. OVERHISER, Sheep broker, at ALLERTON's, reports sales of 43 good Columbia County Sheep, averaging 100 lbs. live weight, at 6c. gross, and 25 common stock, weighing 80 lbs. gross, at 5c.

Prices are about ½c. ⅌ lb. less than last week.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ⅌ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON's, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 760 Hogs for the past week at Forty-fourth-street, and 1,700 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street. They are now bringing 5¾c.@6½c. gross.

[illegible], pork-packers, at No. [illegible] Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Alive.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	5 @5¾	Corn-fed	6½@6¾
Distillery	4⅞@5	Distillery	6 @—

Market inactive.

G. W. DUNHAM, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy prime Corn Hogs	5.30@5 40	6¾@6⅞
Light prime Corn Hogs	5½@5¾	6¾@6⅞
Distillery	4¾@5	5¾@6
Mast	4 @4¼	5½@5¾
Stock	4½@4¾	—@—

Market abundantly supplied, and all the transactions favor buyers. There are several lots yet unsold, with very little prospect of an advance in prices.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Vegetable markets have shown more activity during the past week, and, though the weather continues cool, with very little sunshine, the list of new vegetables and fruits have been considerably increased since our last report.

Old Potatoes have advanced about 25c. ⅌ barrel. The heavy stock which depreciated prices a few weeks ago has now very much diminished, and an active demand and moderate receipts lessen the stock on hand. There are no Nova Scotias offering. The last cargo were put out at $1 per bushel. One cargo of new Bermudas are now in, and another daily expected. Charleston Potatoes are quite plenty, and sell at 50c.@75c. ⅌ barrel higher than old varieties.

Onions are scarce, very few offering except those arriving from Bermuda, and of these the crop promises rather light.

New Cabbages from Norfolk have made their appearance, and sell at $1 25 ⅌ dozen.

Old Turnips are nearly done with, their places being supplied with new ones from Norfolk, and a few from Jersey even.

Green Peas are less plenty and command higher prices. A few String Beans are coming in from Savannah, some in good order, others poor.

Gooseberries appear for the first time. They sell at $4 ⅌ bushel.

Norfolk Strawberries are getting small and poor. Finer berries from the vicinity of Baltimore are supplanting them. A few days of warm sunshine will bring them in from New-Jersey. A very few have already made their appearance from there.

Cherries from Norfolk are more plentiful and cheaper.

Rhubarb and Asparagus are in fair supply, but not over abundantly. Warm weather is needed to bring them forward rapidly.

Spinach, Sprouts, Lettuce and Radishes are quite plenty and often very cheap. They vary much in price on different days and sometimes on the same day even.

Watermelons are beginning to arrive from the South. They sell at 31c.@50c. each, according to size.

Butter is rather dull, although there is some shipping demand for California. That now coming in is of good quality.

Eggs are less active. After a free use of them for some time, the consumption appears to be falling off. Fresh Long Island and Jersey Eggs are worth 12½c.@13c. ⅌ dozen, while Ohios are plenty at 10c.@11c.

There is a moderate demand for Poultry, some kinds of which continue scarce and high. By far the largest sales now are of Spring Chickens, at about 15c. ⅌ lb. Pigeons (wild) are getting plenty and cheaper. Snipe are coming in slowly, but prices are not established.

Potatoes—Junes, ⅌ bbl	$2 25	@	$ —
Potatoes—Mercer, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes—Kidneys, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—California, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Round Red, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Carters, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—New Bermudas, ⅌ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Potatoes—New Charleston, ⅌ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ⅌ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Tomatoes—Bermuda, ⅌ box	1 50	@	2 00
Onions—Red, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—New Bermuda, ⅌ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Shallots—⅌ 100 bunches, large	3 00	@	4 00
Peanuts—Va., ⅌ bushel	60	@	75
Peanuts—Wilmington, ⅌ bushel	1 12	@	1 25
Apples—Russets, ⅌ bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Apples—Dried Southern, ⅌ lb	5	@	6
Apples—Dried Northern, ⅌ lb	5½	@	[illegible]
Cabbages—Norfolk, ⅌ doz	1 25	@	—
Turnips—Rutabagas, ⅌ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips—New Southern, ⅌ 100 bchs	3 00	@	5 00
Turnips—New Jerseys, ⅌ 100 bu'nes	6 00	@	—
String Beans—Savannah, ⅌ bbl	5 00	@	6 50
Green Peas—Norfolk, ⅌ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Gooseberries—⅌ bushel	4 00	@	—
Strawberries—Norfolk, ⅌ qt. box	12½	@	—
Strawberries—Baltimore, ⅌ qt. box	30	@	—
Cherries—Norfolk, ⅌ lb	20	@	—
Asparagus—Oyster Bay, ⅌ doz	2 50	@	3 50
Asparagus—Common, ⅌ doz	1 75	@	2 00
Spinach—⅌ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Sprouts—⅌ bbl	75	@	1 00
Leeks—⅌ 100 bunches	5 00	@	5 50
Radishes—⅌ 100 bunches	50	@	75
Lettuce—⅌ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Parsley—⅌ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Beets—Norfolk, ⅌ doz	1 25	@	—
Rhubarb—L. I. & Jersey, ⅌ 100 bunch	3 00	@	4 00
Garlic—⅌ 100	5 00	@	—
Watermelons—⅌ 100	25 00	@	40 00
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ⅌ lb	21	@	23
Butter—State, ⅌ lb	18	@	20
Ohio and other Western States, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Lard—in bbls	10	@	11½
Lard—kegs	11	@	12½
Cheese—⅌ lb	4	@	8
Eggs—Jersey, ⅌ doz	12½	@	13
Eggs—Western, ⅌ doz	10	@	11
Fowls—Bucks County, ⅌ lb	14	@	15
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ⅌ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens—Spring, ⅌ pair	56	@	1 00
Turkeys—⅌ lb	15	@	18
[illegible], ⅌ doz	2 00	@	2 25
[illegible]	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ⅌ doz	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Roasting Pigs	2 25	@	2 50

[illegible] Matters [illegible] for the New-York Times. [illegible] Wednesday, June 2, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales to-day, at $5 [illegible] for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day [illegible] Pots and [illegible] Pearls. [illegible]

	1857.		1858.	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
Received, bbls	5,049	2,722	4,394	1,847
Delivered, bbls	5,307	2,785	4,955	1,811
Stock June 1, bbls	404	312	1,786	403

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 32c.@33c., cash, ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in moderate demand at our quotations: Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain Sperm, 40c.; Stearic, 26c.@27c., and Adamantine, 17c.@19c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Foreign continues scarce and quiet, while Anthracite is plenty and heavy. We quote: Liverpool Cannel at $10@$10 25. Liverpool Orrel at $7@$7 25 ⅌ chaldron; Picton and Sydney, $5, and Anthracite at $4 25@$5 25 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Rio is in demand at steady rates; sales 470 bags at 10c.@11½c., usual terms, ⅌ lb. Other kinds are quiet, yet unaltered. We quote Java at 15½c.@18c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@13c.; Laguayra at 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio at 9½c.@11½c.; St. Domingo at 9c.@9¼c.; and Bahia at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Is in moderate request at at our revised quotations: New Sheathing, 26½c.; Yellow, do., 22c.; Old do., 20c.@21½c.; Bolts, 30c.; American Ingot, 22c.; Chili Pig, 22c.@22½c.; Brazier's, 31c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in very slack demand, at languid prices. We have heard of sales of only a few hundred bales. The stock here is estimated at 88,400 bales, against 66,000 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
Middling	11⅞	11⅞	12	12⅛
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	13	13

DRY GOODS—The auction sales of French goods to-day, were pretty well attended. The catalogues were attractive, but, owing in part to the lateness of the season, the competition was not very brisk, and prices ruled in favor of buyers.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 45c.@50c. for Western, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1, Canton, 40 packs, at $1 65@$1 70 ⅌ box.

DYEWOODS—The demand is very moderate, and prices are unaltered.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, June 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Barwood, tons	120	350	740
Fustic, tons	218	—	134
Lima Wood, tons	—	170	—
Logwood, tons	679	422	2,325
Sapanwood, tons	10	—	130
Total, tons	1,027	942	3,329

FISH—The market is quiet, yet steady, for the leading kinds. Dry Cod, $2 87½@$3 00 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $12 75½@$13; No. 2, small size and medium, $12@$12 25 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 12c.@14c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Pickled Salmon, $20@$22 ⅌ tc., and $22@$23 ⅌ bbl. Connecticut Shad, $10@$10 50 for No. 1, and $9@$9 50 for No. 2, ⅌ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand for home use and for shipment, and desirable lots are firm. Sales, 14,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ⅌ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 4 00
Fancy Ohio	4 05@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 25@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at from $4@$5 40 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is saleable and steady. Sales, 1,300 bbls., at $4 40@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 95 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter, in puncheons, commands $18 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate demand at steady prices for the principal kinds.

FRUIT—The general inquiry is limited, including Layer Raisins at $2 05@$2, and Bunch at $2 15@$2 20 ⅌ whole box. Currants, 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb. West India fruit is plenty and in demand, including Pineapples at $4 00@$5 50, Cocoanuts at $20@$21, and Bananas at $1@$1 50, the latter ⅌ bunch. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, and is in fair demand at strengthening prices. Sales 36,000 bush., in lots—including poor White Canada at 96c.; very good Red Western at 98c.; Milwaukee Club at 87c.; fair to prime Chicago Spring at 81c.@83c.; very choice White Southern at $1 30@$1 31; and red do., on private terms. Corn is less abundant, and is in request at firmer prices. Sales 29,000 bushels at 62c.@70c. for very inferior to good mixed Western; 72c.@75c. for White, and 79c.@80c. for Yellow Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also reported of 2,300 bushels Rye at 66c.@67c.—with some as high as 68c.; and small lots of Barley within a range of from 53c.@58c. ⅌ bushel. Barley-Malt, 70c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats scarce and in request at 43c.@45c. for Western, 41c.@43c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales here, 50 bales bagging at 14c., 6 months' credit. In Boston since Friday last, 200 bales Bags at 10½c., each, 6 months' credit; and 50 bales Bagging at 14c., 5 ⅌ cent. off for cash.

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales at 45c.@60c., cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and nominal; American, $110@$125 for undressed, and $170@$185 for dressed, ⅌ ton.

HIDES—The demand is pretty brisk at full prices. We quote: Prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; Rio Grande at 24c.; Dry California at 22c.; Orinoco at 22½c.@22¾c.; Porto Cabello at 20c.; and Dry Salted Pernambuco at 15c. ⅌ lb., six months' credit. Stock on hand, to-day, of all kinds, 111,513, against 221 800 same time last year, and 175,000 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is limited, and at languid prices. Crop of 1857, 4c.@6c.; old, 2½c.@3c.

HONEY—Cuba at 63c.@67c., free, and 55c. in bond, ⅌ gallon.

IRON—Is in slack demand, and prices are barely sustained. Scotch Pig, $24@$25; English Bar, common, at $45@$47 50, and refined at $55@$57 ⅌ ton. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 3,000 tons English Rails, deliverable here and at New-Orleans, $40, cash, Tennessee and other bonds to be taken in payment.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ⅌ M.

LEAD—Is in limited request, at former prices. Foreign Pig at $6@$6 12½; American Pig at $6 15@$6 20, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ⅌ lb. Stock of Pig Lead here, 750 tons, against 1,600 tons June 1, 1857.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand, and prices are firmer.

LIME—Rockland, 67c.@68c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is tame to-day, at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 5c.@5¼c.; Clinch, 6c. ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal, $3 62½@$3 75 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has improved under the late news from Europe. Sales transpired, to-day, of 500 bbls., in lots, to arrive, at 46c.@46½c., and here, at 47½c.@48c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Tar, $1 62½@$2. Pitch, $1 75@$2 ⅌ bbl. Resin is more sought after, including Common, at $1 42½@$1 45 ⅌ 310 lbs.; No. 1 at $2@$4 25, and White and Pale at $5@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong at $36 50@$37; Western thin at $29@$30, ⅌ ton.

OILS—Crude is in limited demand at 48c.@55c. for common to strictly prime Whale, and $1 25 for Sperm, ⅌ gallon. Refined is selling, in lots, at 68c.@70c. for bleached Winter, and $1 25@$1 30 for unbleached Sperm, ⅌ gallon. Red Oil, 47½c.@50c., ⅌ gallon. Tallow Oil, 9½c.@9¾c. Palm Oil, 8¾c. ⅌ lb. Olive Oil, $1 05@$1 02½ ⅌ gallon, and $2 75@$3 ⅌ basket. Linseed continues dull and heavy at 60c.@62c. for large and small lots, cash, ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil 85c.@95c., cash and time, ⅌ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 21, sales were made of 200 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 25; and 5,000 bbls. crude Whale—part on foreign account—at from 48c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending May 31, 1858:

	Bls. Sp.	Bls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
Total	2,510	3,485	14,200
Previously	23,599	106,578	1,195,400
From January 1 to date	26,109	110,063	1,209,600
Same time last year	30,690	159,353	1,628,400

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia Blue, at $2 50, and White at $2 80 ⅌ ton; Calcined, $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet at previous figures. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $17 60@$17 75 for Mess, $16 25@$16 50 for Clear; $17 for thin Mess, $16 25 for Prime Mess, and $14 20@$14 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is in fair request, at full rates. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady. Sales 280 bbls., in lots at $11 75@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ⅌ tc. A considerable amount is being shipped from first hands. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs. at, according to quality, from $3 25@$3 75, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool has attracted more attention, while other kinds have been neglected. We quote Liverpool at 75c., and fine do. at $1 22½@$1 45 ⅌ sack; with Turk's Island at 18½c.@19c., and Cadiz at 10c. ⅌ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¾c.@8¼c.; pure Refined, 20c.; and Nitrate Soda at 4½c.@4¾c. ⅌ lb. 420 bags Saltpetre changed hands in Boston, part at 8¼c. ⅌ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Continue quiet and prices are nominal here. In Boston, 1,500 bags Calcutta Linseed were purchased at $1 65, cash, ⅌ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 11c., to arrive, and 12c.@12½c. here; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Are in moderate demand at previous rates. No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@87½c.; Mace, 65c.@67½c.; Cassia, in mats, at 25c.@26c.; Pepper, 8¼c., in bond, and 9c.@9¼c., free; Cloves, 9c.; Jamaica Pimento, 5¾c.@6¼c.; Race Ginger, 8c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and prices continue to favor sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¼c., and Porto Rico at 5¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. In Boston, 2,000 bags Brazil have been sold at 6c. ⅌ lb., equal to 6 months' credit, ⅌ lb., to go South.

Stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, June 1:

	1857.	1858.
Cuba, hhds	8,837	1,309
English Island, hhds	795	—
Porto Rico, hhds	439	262
Melado, hhds	1,343	—
Total hhds	11,414	1,571
Total boxes	3,198	604

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are less sought after, yet are quoted firm.

TIN—Is in request at our quotations: Banca, 33c.; Straits, 27c., ⅌ lb.; Plates, ½ X, $9 75@$10 12½; I. C. Coke, $8 25@$8 50; Terne, Coke, $7@$7 25; Charcoal, $9 12½@$9 25 ⅌ box.

TOBACCO—Crude is in fair request at full prices. Manufactured is also inquired for regularly at uniform quotations. Sales during May: 15,623 pkgs in 1858, and 14,251 pkgs. in 1857. Stock June 1: 30,400 pkgs in 1858, and 46,764 in 1857.

WHALEBONE—Is inactive at our quotations: Polar, $1 22½@$1 25; Small Ochotsk, $1 15; Northwest Coast, $1 10; South Sea, $1 ⅌ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 31, sales were made of 4,900 lbs. Northwest at $1; 3,500 do. do. at $1 03, and 1,500 do. South Sea at 90c.

WHISKY—Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at 21¼c.@21½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and rates were easier, especially for Breadstuffs. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Clipper ship *Dashaway*, for San Francisco, to load in the New-York and California Line, at $21,000; two ships to Hong Kong and one to Shanghae, $10 ⅌ ton; one from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Grain 6d. and Flour 3s.; one from River St. Lawrence to British Channel, £3 15s.; two barks hence to Falmouth, England, for orders, Grain 9d. and Flour, &c., at proportionate rates; a brig to Glasgow, 7½d. in shippers' bags; a schooner from Rio to a port in the United States, Coffee, 55c. ⅌ bag; one from Union Island to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $20; a brig to Ponce, P. R., and back, Sugar, 36c., (cargo out free;) one, 230 tons, to Demerara, 50c. ⅌ bbl.; one from Norfolk to Demerara, Hogshead Staves, $12; a bark, 350 tons, to Havana, $1,500; brig *Samuel Churchman* to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, barks *Ariel* and *Hermitage* to coast of Africa and back, a schooner to Pernambuco, with the privilege of Rio and Bahia, and a bark from Mobile to Brest, Timber, on private terms.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

TELLKAMPF & KITCHING'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

Domestic Wool in general has been in good demand during the past month. Fleece Wool has been mostly taken up in small lots, but at our full quotations, by manufacturers who have been laying in stock until the new crop can be used, and our stocks have become quite moderate. The finest grades and best clips are entirely wanting, and our Wool growers should direct their attention to full blood-Merino flocks more than they are doing. We feel bound to call the attention of Wool-growers to the putting up of their fleeces in better condition, free of dung-locks, unwashed and dead wool packed inside the fleece, and not using bed-twine, or more than is absolutely necessary to tie up the fleece. They will find it pays best to offer their Wool done up in every respect superior and more honest than it has hitherto been. Pulled Wool has advanced a trifle on our last quotations. There is but little stock left, especially of the medium qualities, for which there has been most demand. We do not perceive much encouragement for the manufacturers at the present state of the Dry Goods and Wool market. The improved feeling amongst them may be attributed to a hope of more remunerative prices for their fabrics in the fall, at which time, it is supposed, there will be a better demand than for some time past. Manufacturers and dealers appeared determined to exercise prudence in purchases during the coming clip. We learn from well informed parties that the coming clip will be larger by 30 per cent than last year. Such a mild winter as we have just passed helps to increase the quantity grown, as it evidently decreases the mortality usually prevailing among sheep in severe Winters. There is but little to be said about fine foreign Wools. The only sales of importance have been in Cape Wool, mostly in the grease. Fine Mestizo has been neglected, and but little has been sold. The market has been depressed in low foreign Wools. There has been a slight decline, and the demand limited to certain kinds. Manufacturers offer lower prices now than in the beginning of May, which is sufficient reason for the continued stagnation in these qualities. The last accounts from the London auction sales report that Australian Washed Wool declined 2d.@2½d.; Washed Cape, 1½d.@2d., and all Wool in the grease, from both Colonies, 1d.@1½d. ⅌ lb. The sales have not been so well attended, in consequence of the proximity of the approaching clip in Germany and throughout the Continent.

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 2.

FLOUR—The receipts of the last week have not been as large as the previous week, and the stocks on the market were simply moderate. The demand has been fair, and prices have not materially varied. Sales foot up 8,400 bbls. closing at $3 62@$3 75 for good to very choice super. Upper Lake; $3 75@$4 12 for common to choice extra do.; $3 70@$3 80 for good to choice super. Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $3 87@$4 25 for common to choice extra do.; $4 37@$4 75 for double extra and favorite brands.

WHEAT—The difference between the receipts and shipments of wheat thus far this season is small. Demand the past week has been more active than any week of the season. Sales foot up 285,000 bushels, opening 68½c.@69c. for Chicago Spring; 70c.@71c. for Milwaukee Club; 80c. for Red Ohio and Indiana; 85½c. for Common White Canada; and closing at 70c. for Spring; 70½c.@72c. for Club; 81c. for Red; 85c. for White Wisconsin, and 83c. for do. Indiana.

CORN—The supply of Corn is now very light, and has not been large at any time. Market rather advanced during the week. Sales foot up 80,000 bushels, closing at 53½c.@54c. for Indiana and Ohio, and 55c.@56c. for prime Illinois—the latter nominal.

OATS—Have been scarce during the week, and in good demand. Market at the close firmer. Sales foot up 91,000 bushels, opening at 32c.@32½c. for Lower and Upper Lake, and closing at 33½c.@34c. for do.

BARLEY—Has been quiet, and quote prices nominal at 40c.@45c. for Canada; 40c.@42c. for No. 2 Western; and 45c.@46c. for No. 1 do.

RYE—Has been in fair demand, and more plenty. Prices without much change. Sales 6,000 bushels during the week at 54c.@54½c.

FREIGHTS—By Canal, rates fell off during the week since last Tuesday, and close at 11c. for Corn, 12c. for Wheat, and 45c. for Flour to New-York.

DETROIT CATTLE MARKET, May 31.—Market buoyant for all kinds of stock, the demand being fully equal to the supply. Beeves are worth $3@$3 75 ⅌ cwt. gross, according to quality. Hogs, $4@$4 75 gross. Calves and Sheep, $3@$3 25 gross. Lambs, $1@$1 75 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS

FOR

VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at ENOS. RUSS, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $3. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $8. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON FENCES,
IRON BEDSTEADS AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
NO 312 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, near Pearl-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c.*, besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD's old established depot, No. 67 *WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; *CALLENDER*, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALROW, No. 436 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the Times Building.

KID GLOVE CLEANER.—THE GENUINE Jouven's inodorous preparation for instantly cleaning kid gloves of all colors, without the slightest smell, for sale at the old stand No. 396 Broadway. Agents have a bottle open to prove its operation. Try before buying. One bottle cleans 30 pair. Price 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Remember No. 396 Broadway.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and [illegible] at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. [illegible], No. 2[illegible] Canal-st., corner of [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
INDIA, BAYADERE, STRIPED, PLAID and FOULARD SILKS, in endless variety.
SHAWLS,
Crape, Stella, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls, from Auction, 20 per cent. less than the cost of importing.
MANTILLAS.
2,000 Silk Mantillas and Circulars, of our own manufacture, in all the newest styles, from $1 to $3 less than prices asked elsewhere. A good Mantilla for $3 25.
Also an immense stock of
DRESS GOODS,
POPLINS, MUSLIN DE CHENES, LAWNS,
CHALLIES, LAVELLAS, BISTORIS,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES, BRILLIANTS,
MARSEILLES, PIQUES, &c.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
Corner of Monroe-st.

DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

LOW PRICES PREDOMINATE.
3,000 yards rich SILK and WOOL BAREGES,
At 1s. per yard—actual cost 3s. 6d.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LOW PRICES PREDOMINATE.
300 rich ROBES A QUILLE.
At $10—actual cost $24.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LOW PRICES PREDOMINATE.
3,000 yards rich LAVELLE CLOTHS
At 1s. per yard—actual cost 31c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LOW PRICES PREDOMINATE.
300 pieces FRENCH BAYADERE FOULARD SILKS, (Very wide.)
At 4s. 6d. per yard—actual cost 6s.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LOW PRICES PREDOMINATE.
100 pieces rich BLACK SILKS, (Gros de Rhine,)
At 5s. per yard—actual cost 8s.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LOW PRICES PREDOMINATE.
HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK AT THIS,
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, (11-4 wide,)
At 1s. 6d. per yard—actual cost 31c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LOW PRICES PREDOMINATE.
HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK AT THIS,
LONG CLOTHS, (very wide,)
At 6d. per yard—actual cost 9d. per yard.
At CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER AFRICA.
RICH FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS OF THE NEWEST PARIS STYLES, AND NOW OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE; AT THE BROADWAY MANTILLA STORE, NO. 479 BROADWAY.
Second door below Wallack's.
Also, a magnificent stock of ALL SILK and SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, to which we call the attention of those ladies who wish to combine STYLE and ECONOMY.
SEE THE REVOLVING FIGURES IN THE WINDOWS.

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, OF ALL qualities, and in every variety of style.
PINEAPPLE Embroidered Dresses, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Sleeves, Collars, Scarfs, &c., being the richest needlework in wear.
PINEAPPLE BONNETS the handsomest and most agreeable article in use.
PINEAPPLE SUN-BONNETS and Flats, wholesale and Retail.
Also, Feather Fans, of all colors, rich Chinese.
FANS of new styles; French Fans in every variety.
An extensive assortment of American India Goods, Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs, Seersucker, Pongees, Shanghai, Gauze, &c., &c., at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway, New-York.

THE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
IS CUT BY ISESTON,
Whose skill is unsurpassed in this country.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.
ELEGANT BRAIDED JACKETS.
COMPLETE SUITS FOR RISING AMERICA.
SPRING TALMAS,
SPRING SACQUES,
SPRING SUITS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
GRACEFUL SHAPES,
And ELEGANT TRIMMINGS,
PARIS STYLES
And HOME DESIGNS.
A fresh and elegant assortment
for adorning the heads of
LOVELY CHILDREN.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETTS,
EMBROIDERED BANDS,
MUSLIN WORKS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received a large and choice assortment of the above goods, and can sell them at unusually low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BENSON & WILSON;
See our New Style
TEN-DOLLAR MANTLES.
No. 350 Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING—House-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 30 John-st., up stairs.

MILLINERY,

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT E. P. TEBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

PERSONAL.

ABEDNEGO STEVENS, PAINTER AND glazier, from Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, and his widowed sister, Mrs. JANE TUCKER, came to this country about 10 years ago. By conferring personally or by letter with J. & A. PETRIE & CO., No. 44 Park-place, New-York, they will receive information as to their brother MESACH in Australia.

INFORMATION WANTED OF FREDERICK HEINER, who lived two months ago at East Norwich, *Long Island, and* then came to the City. Either himself or any one acquainted with any particulars concerning his whereabouts, will be kind enough to address his wife, BRIDGET HEINER, East Norwich, Long Island.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK HYLAND, of this City, by his brother WILLIAM, from New-Orleans. If he or any of his friends knowing his whereabouts will address a note to WILLIAM, Box No. 149, Times office, will be thankfully received.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY, IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD of 8th-av. and 38th-st., a medium-size green Parrot, with a few yellow and red feathers. Any person returning the same to No. 351 8th-av., will be suitably rewarded.

WM. S. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs carefully executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, and other business negotiated.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, PRESSED GLASS of all kinds [illegible] Office, 200 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—THIRD NIGHT.
FRIDAY, June 4, 1858,
Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta	Madame Gazzaniga.
Alfredo	Signor Brignoli.
Germond	Signor Amodio.
Duphol	Signor Gasparoni.

This Opera, although founded on Dumas' (fils) celebrated play of "Camille," is not open to the objection of immorality so often raised against that drama. The most fastidious cannot find the slightest cause for censure in the development of the plot of the Opera, and the last act with the passionate, heart rending "Gran dio morire si Giovani" of Madame Gazzaniga is allowed, by all who have seen her in this part, to be the perfection of lyric acting.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
Regular Opera Nights.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—a Grand Matinée.
Max Maretzek .... Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats	$1 50
Second Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY, JUNE 3.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF the Farewell engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
previous to their final retirement from the stage.
Gabriel .... as .... Jobard.
SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Last performance but one of
ASPHODEL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
Next afternoon performance and positively last but two,
SATURDAY NEXT, June 5.
Saturday evening—Benefit of M. MARZETTI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS respectfully announces that
MR. HACKETT,
having declined to avail himself of the usual privilege of a benefit, will make his LAST APPEARANCE THIS EVENING for an indefinite period, and will perform his exquisite gem, MONSIEUR MALLET, the Exiled General of the Great Napoleon, the revival of which recently produced such an extraordinary sensation in this City; and also will perform his popular Irish character of O'Callaghan, a Doctor of Mesmerism, in the farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
Private boxes and places may be secured at the box office.
The performances will commence with
THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD,
in which Mr. Walcot will appear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
STILL INCREASING ATTRACTIONS.
Positively the last week of
MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,
COUNTESS OF LANDSFELDT,
In her charming, versatile and unique
LECTURES
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 3,
This distinguished lady will give, for positively the last time, her much admired lecture on the
WITS AND WOMEN OF PARIS.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 4,
Madame LOLA MONTEZ will deliver her popular and celebrated lecture GALLANTRY.
Madame LOLA MONTEZ will lecture on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Admission to all parts of the house	25 cents
Reserved seats	50 cents
Private Boxes	$5 and $6

Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8¼ o'clock.
Box book now open.
Broadway Theatre to be let by the night, week or month. Application to be made at the Box Office.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Continued success of the RONZANI BALLET TROUPE. The Italian dancers, under the direction of Signor Domenico Ronzani, will give two performances TO DAY, (Thursday.) The first will commence at 2 in the afternoon—the second, as usual, at 8 in the evening, in both of which Mlle Louise Lamoureux, Signorina Annetta Galleti, Sig. Ronzani, M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchetti Family, Miles. Shaw, Mlle. Louise, and the CORPS DE BALLET, consisting of FIFTY LADIES, will appear.
Remember, AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 8—A Ballet of action, full of beautiful dances, called A PAINTER'S ILLUSION, in which the above celebrated artists will appear; and THERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA, with its beautiful scenic effects, and charming dances.
Theresa .... Mlle. Lamoureux | Carwin .... Sig. Ronzani
Fontaine .... Sig. C. Pratesi | Lavigne .... Sig. Cecchetti
Bridget .... Sign'a Cecchetti | Mariette .... Sign'a F. Cecchetti
Devours—Signorina A. Galetti and Signorina T. Pratesi.
On MONDAY—A new spectacular ballet, with great effects.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—BENEFIT NIGHT.—Through the generosity of Mrs. Bowers, the Hunter Woods Benevolent Society is to have a Benefit on FRIDAY NIGHT of this week, on which occasion the powerful drama of MAGDALINE; Or, THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG, will be produced, with Mrs. Bowers, Mr. Davidge, and Mr. Prior in the principal parts. After the drama Mr. and Mrs. Wa[illegible]cot will appear in the favorite farce of THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD; the unusually attractive night's entertainments to close with the afterpiece of THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. Mr. Davidge and Mrs. Jefferson representing the prominent characters. The cause is good, and the bill a powerful one. Three pieces on one night.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Enthusiastic reception and great success of the RONZANI BALLET TROUPE, with all their grand artists, and several new dancers. Mlle. Lamoureux, Signorina Galletti, Signor Ronzani, M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchetti Family, the Miles. Shaw, Mlle. Louis and a CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES. Three ballets not played by any other troupe. WEDNESDAY—THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY, with its extraordinary and brilliant character dances. THERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA. A serious ballet of action, in which the whole troupe will appear; and a comic piece, called the TWO HYPOCRITES, full of beautiful dances, laughable business and droll situations.
LA MADRILENA and LA BOHEMIENNE.
TO-MORROW—A performance afternoon and evening.
See special advertisement.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY, June 3,
Will be acted the grand Drama entitled
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
After which the Dramatic Romance entitled
FATE;
Or, THE CHEMISTRY OF LOVE.
To conclude with
THE ARTFUL DODGER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, JUNE 3, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the pretty drama of the MILLER'S MAID. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, last time but three of Mr. J. F. Poole's matchless drama of ROSAMOND HUBERT; or, THE BELLEVILLE TRAGEDY, in which Miss SUSAN DENIN will sustain the leading character—a deeply absorbing romance of real history. The most interesting of all beautiful things, the wonderful AQUARIA, or AQUA-VIVARIA, may be seen in flourishing perfection; besides which, here are the famous Happy Family, Living Serpent, new Wax-work Gallery, &c., &c. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
H. WOOD, Proprietor. | S. BLEEKER, Stage Manager.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.
THE LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD
Perform EVERY EVENING.
In the combination of Ethiopian comic talent will be found the names of
BROWER, FOX, SUDWORTH, HOLLAND & C. WHITE,
with the finest quartette and entire company.
Third week of Frank Brower as HAPPY UNCLE TOM.
To conclude with
CUPID'S VICTIMS.
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
MORE NOVELTY.
UNCLE SAM to JOHN BULL.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
DARKIE SCREAM.
ARAB BROTHERS.
PULL BACK.
MATT PEEL IN A NEW SONG.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. PA JONES, Agent.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—BY ORDER of the Executive Committee, all the instrumental musicians of New-York are hereby requested to attend the second general Meeting, to be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on THURSDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M.
C. ANSCHUTZ, Chairman.
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Sec'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

Received and for sale VIOLA, by WM. EARLE BINDER. 12mo. beautifully illustrated, $1.
URSULA, by SEWELL, 2 vols., 12mo. $1 50.
INCIDENTS IN THE GREAT REVIVAL. 12mo. $1.
FOLLOWING THE DRUM, by Mrs. VIELE, 12mo. $1.
LIFE OF HUGH MILLER, 12mo. $1.
THE COUSINS; OR, THE CAPTAIN'S WARD, by the author of Watchman, Sartaret, &c., 12mo. $1.
QUAKER SOLDIER, 12 mo. $1 25.
WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN, by the author of John Halifax, 12mo. $1.
PARTAROE, A TALE OF NORWAY, by J. A. MAITLAND, 12mo. $1 25.
THE HAND BUT NOT THE HEART, by T. S. ARTHUR, 12mo. $1.
ADELE, by JULIA KAVANAGH, three vols. in one, 12mo. $1 25.
SPURGEON'S SERMONS—(FOURTH SERIES,) 12mo. $1.
NEW-YORK PULPIT, 12mo. $1.
FETTS-STREET LECTURES, 12mo. $1.
A large selection of standard and miscellaneous works constantly on hand. New books soon as issued.
EVANS & CO., Lafarge Hotel Buildings,
No. 677 Broadway.
A gift with every book varying in value from 25 cents to $100. Orders solicited from all parts of the Union. Liberal inducements to Clubs. For particulars, see our new catalogue, mailed free to any address.

AQUARELLES;
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES, BY SAMUEL SOMERS.
ILLUSTRATED.
Will be published shortly by
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN,
Recording Secretary.

THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT MONROE.—All Virginians, and descendants of Virginians, in New-York, are requested to meet at the [illegible] Hotel THIS EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, to make [illegible] arrangements for the removal of the remains of JAMES MONROE to the State of Virginia.

[illegible] AMERICAN [illegible] [illegible] of this Institute will be held [illegible] June [illegible], at [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] Secretary.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB
REGATTA FOR 1858.

The annual Regatta will come off on THURSDAY, June 3. Entries close on Tuesday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary, No. 4 Pine-st. The steamboat Josephine, chartered for the exclusive use of the members of the Club and their ladies, will leave foot of [illegible]-st. at 10 A. M. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain them at the office of the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st. A special meeting of yacht owners will be held for the admission of members on Saturday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at the [illegible]-st.
By order of the Commodore,
A. [illegible], Secretary.

REGATTA EXCURSION.—THE SPLENDID pleasure barge IRENE, with steamboat [illegible], will make an excursion on THURSDAY, June 3. She will leave dock, Adams-st., Brooklyn, at [illegible], and Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at [illegible], and proceed down the Bay and return with the yachts. This excursion will afford a good opportunity to witness the race of the New York Yacht Club. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. The above barge can be chartered for excursions. Apply to the Captain, on board, at [illegible] Wharf, foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

ANNUAL REGATTA.—THE WELL-KNOWN steamer THOMAS HUNT will make an excursion down the Bay on THURSDAY, June 3, for the accommodation of persons wishing to witness the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, leaving Pier No. 2[illegible], between Barclay and Robinson sts. N. R., at 10½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.
The THOMAS HUNT has commodious saloon on the upper deck, and is well adapted for the accommodation of ladies.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The steamer SATELLITE, chartered by the Club, will leave the foot of [illegible]-st. at 10½ A. M., on THURSDAY, 3d inst.
A limited number of tickets, [illegible] by Downing, can be obtained of [illegible], No. 6 Bowling Green.

REGATTA.—THE STEAMBOAT AURORA, CAPT. ANNING SMITH, will attend the Yacht Regatta on THURSDAY, the 3d inst., landing at [illegible] A. M., Pier No. 3 N. R. 10 A. M., foot of [illegible], foot of Amos at 10¼, and on return at same points. The boat will remain out so that passengers may see the entire race. Fare for the excursion [illegible] cents.

BOATS — PLEASURE BOATS. — THIS IS THE largest and cheapest Boat and Oar Factory in the world—from 100 to 200 boats on hand. Persons wishing a boat, either for pleasure or hard service, are invited to give a call. INGERSOLL'S, No. [illegible] South-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery [illegible], and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes, Superior, low price, desirable. Depot in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. [illegible] William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, [illegible], and a warranted substitute for Scotch. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and style of HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., for the transaction of a Banking, Bullion and Specie business, at No. [illegible] Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building.
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL,
J. B. CRONISE,
JOHN GELSTON.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & OWENS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by the death of Mr. Daniel S. Owens. The remaining partners having associated with them HENRY B. [illegible], JOHN WILSON and CHARLES S. LANGDON, will continue the business under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO., No. 50 Vesey-st.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of BRIGHTLY, WATERS & CO., was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 14th of May last, Mr. BRIGHTLY retiring from the firm. The business of Photographing on Wood, by PRICE'S PATENT PROCESS, and engraving, in all its branches, is continued at the old stand, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., (as usual,) by WATERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1858.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.
No. [illegible] Beaver-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated with us in the stock commission business, Mr. W. C. HAMILTON, (late with Travers & Jerome.)
A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of KERR & WARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES A. KERR,
JOHN H. WARD.
JERSEY CITY, May 24, 1858.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ADMITTED AS PARTNERS in our firm from this date, CHARLES BARLOW, EDWIN F. WATERS, (late of Boston,) and MATTHIAS B. SMITH.
E. DOUGLAS & CO.
June 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD KING IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

FURNITURE.

BLACK WALNUT COTTAGE AND CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS CRIBS, &c.—Of entirely new and beautiful designs and style, wholly unsurpassed in this City, manufactured from the very best materials and of the best workmanship. Mattresses of all kinds made to order, and for sale very cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 534 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—A beautiful assortment of entirely new style and superior workmanship, just finished at the old manufactory No. 636 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country.
J. B. PRODGER.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st., (old No. [illegible],)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by C. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Altenburgh.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL, NEW-YORK.—MAJOR FIELD, (late of the New-York Hotel, New-York City, and the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs,) respectfully announces to his friends, the former patrons of this House, and the travelling public, that he has leased the well known and popular SHERILL'S LAKE HOUSE, at Lake George, and will open the same for the reception of company, June 1. The House has been entirely [illegible], refurnished and improved, and will be kept with the [illegible] view to the comfort and pleasure of the Guests.
Mr. Sherill will [illegible] during the season, and all letters addressed [illegible] will receive prompt attention. [illegible] Proprietor.

OCEAN [illegible], R. I.
This well-known [illegible] will be opened for the reception of [illegible]. The proprietor is ready to furnish [illegible] on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine [illegible] engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.
[illegible] WEAVER.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of Summer boarders, situated [illegible] miles east of Peekskill Village, accessible by all trains on Hudson River railroad and steamboats [illegible]. Reference, James [illegible], Banker, No. [illegible].
A. W. [illegible], Proprietor.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of [illegible], No. 112 Pearl-st.
[illegible] DOMPTON.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning; price Two Cents; served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; six copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an [illegible].

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—An Organic Affection—Last Days of Brigham Young.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Man Without a Head—Rousset Ballet—His Last Legs.

[illegible] THEATRE—Rousset Ballet Troupe. Afternoon and Evening—A Painter's Illusion—Therese, the Orphan of Geneva.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lola Montez's Lecture—Wits and Women of Paris.

BOWERY THEATRE—Carpenter of Rouen—Fate, or the Children of Love—The Artful Dodger.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Wallace—Dame Trot—Cattle Stealers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Miller's Maid—Evening—[illegible].

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Woman's Rights—[illegible] Brothers.

[illegible] BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian [illegible]—Happy Uncle Tom—Cupid's Victims.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] British and Canadian .... 3½ P. M.

North and West Way Mail .... 5¼ A. M.

[illegible] Railroad .... 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

South and Southwestern Mail .... 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

East for Boston, by Railroad .... 5¼ A. M. and 2 P. M.

East for Boston, by Steamboat .... 3 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The City of Washington leaves N. Y. for Liverpool. June 5

The Moses Taylor leaves New-York for Aspinwall. June 5

The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool .... June 9

J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the Californian Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A brief dispatch from Augusta, Ga., which will be found elsewhere, contains a partial confirmation of the rumor which prevailed in Washington on Tuesday, and mentioned in the Times of yesterday morning, to the effect that a collision had actually taken place between an American and a British war-vessel. The foundation for the rumor will be found, in fact, that an American vessel has been fired into by a British cruiser, off Pensacola, Fla., and a person on board of her killed, and that the U. S. steamer *Fulton* at last accounts was in chase of the offender. The name of the cruiser which committed the outrage is not given.

The brig *Mianus*, of New-York, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Jamaica, with a load of logwood, was overhauled by the British steamer *Styx* on the 20th inst., when within about nine or ten miles of the Florida coast. Signal guns were fired (blank shots) for him to heave to. Capt. Purkis set his colors and kept on his course, but the steamer was placed directly in his track and stopped. The brig was then hove to and was boarded by a boat from the steamer. The officer asked the usual questions, but did not enter the cabin or demand to see the papers. Three English vessels, with their colors flying, were in company with the brig, but were not noticed by the *Styx*. When asked to explain why they were allowed to pass, the officer replied "they are British vessels," and also repeated what he had told Captain Howe, of the *Mobile*, that he was ordered to board all American vessels he met with. He gave Capt. Purkis some information about new light-houses on the coast, and bidding him civilly "good afternoon" went on board his steamer.

The Cunard steamship *America* from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. The threatened Ministerial crisis in England has passed over, and the Derby Ministry still retain office. Mr. Cardwell has been induced to withdraw his resolution of censure against the Government for their dispatch to the Governor-General of India. The reason for this step is attributed to the publication of certain letters from Sir James Outram, in which he earnestly and strongly protested against Lord Canning's confiscation policy. There is again serious trouble between Great Britain and Naples, in consequence of the latter refusing to grant reparation for the unjust imprisonment of the engineers in the *Cagliari* affair. The *Times* has an article on Central American affairs, in which particular mention is made of the Yrissari treaty and its supposed conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. The latter, the *Times* insists, cannot be abrogated. The light in which the Madrid Press regard the movement to establish a protectorate over Mexico is also somewhat curious. Our Madrid cotemporaries think that the proposition is an insult to Spain. The Atlantic Telegraph enterprise progresses favorably, and all preparations have been completed for the experimental trip.

Congress was active, and to some extent quarrelsome, yesterday. The members seem determined upon closing the session on Monday. In the Senate Mr. Mason procured Saturday to be assigned for considering as a special order his British-aggression resolutions. Gen. Houston succeeded in bringing the Senate to an expression on the Mexican Protectorate policy. The vote was unfavorable, Ayes 16, Nays 30. He declared that if the Government failed to take the matter in hand, citizens would, and signified his own readiness to participate in an expedition into Mexico, which should not be liable to the charge of fillibustering, nor amenable to the reproach of marauding. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was discussed at length. Mr. Simmons offered a Tariff project, which was ruled out of order. In a thin Senate, Mr. Chandler's motion to appropriate $54,000 for the St. Clair Flats, was carried, much to the consternation of the Administration members, but Mr. Slidell changed his vote so as to move a reconsideration, when the Senate adjourned for fear more mischief might be done. In the House the Fort Snelling case was up again. Mr. Clark, of New-York, offered a series of resolutions very much in the vein of the sentiments usually expressed over Railroad disasters. The affair was very deplorable and reprehensible, but nobody was to blame, least of all the Secretary of War. These did not pass, and the first of the Committee's resolutions was also rejected, when the House laid the whole subject on the table. Then came the question of the Dacotah delegate, which is important as involving somebody's pay and mileage. In the course of the debate Mr. Harris, of Illinois, and Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, found occasion to become angry and to call each other liars. As they are both honorable men, and entirely incapable of falsehood, we must think that neither told the truth. The Dacotah matter was not ended when the House adjourned.

We learn from Yucatan that a Convention, ratified by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government, has been entered into for the division of this Mexican State. This plan, it is presumed, will terminate the civil war that has for so long raged in Yucatan. The two new States will be called Campeachy and Yucatan.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met yesterday morning. The Senate consists of nine Republicans, and three Democrats, and the House of two hundred Republicans and one hundred and fifteen Democrats. The Senate elected Austin F. Pike, Republican, as President, and the House organized by the election of N. B. Bryant, Republican, as Speaker, by eighty-two majority over Walter Harriman, Democrat—Henry C. Kent being elected Clerk, and Edward Sawyer, Assistant Clerk. The principal business will be the choosing of a United States Senator, and it is thought the session will not extend over a month.

The Swill-Milk Committee of the Board of Health, met yesterday afternoon, and received testimony from Dr. Francis, Dr. Griscom, and a number of others. The substance of the evidence was, that swill-milk is impure, and is the cause of a great deal of disease in children. The Committee meet again on Saturday.

Recorder Barnard delivered his decision yesterday, in the case of Comptroller Flagg vs. James B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the City Treasury of $10,000, in connection with a contract for paving Forty-[illegible]. The suit has, from time to time, occupied the Recorder's attention at great length, [illegible] considerable bitterness from the counsel [illegible] in the matter, Ex-Judge Whiting [illegible] Mr. John Graham, and has been duly reported in our columns. Mr. Devlin, Ex-Street Commissioner, was one of the witnesses in the case, and it was at one time thought that he would be held as an accomplice in the alleged fraud. Such, however, is not the case. The Recorder decides that the entry of $12,823 10, in the assessment roll, instead of $2,823 10, which was the actual contract for the paving of the said street, was fraudulently made by the defendant Smith, who is accordingly held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for the crime of forgery in the second degree. The Recorder also decides that Fitzpatrick was in no way connected with the said interpolation and forgery. The entire decision, at the present time, is especially worthy of attention.

The Academy of Medicine last night heard a very valuable paper on the placental circulation from Prof. Dalton, of the Twenty-third-street College. *A series of resolutions condemning swill-milk as the cause of a large portion of the infant mortality of this City* was offered by Dr. Gardner and seconded by Dr. Griscom. After a sharp discussion, both upon the facts alleged in and upon the language of the resolutions, they were laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 24.

The Vestry of Dr. Cheever's Church was completely filled last evening by an audience listening to a lecture given by the Rev. Mr. Bourne, a Congregational minister of this City, the subject being "The Bible and Common Schools." The speaker confined himself almost entirely to the demolition of the positions recently assumed by Archbishop Hughes, and maintained that the notorious increase of crime, and especially among young persons, was directly attributable to the growth of Romanism, and to the participation and influence of Romanists in politics, and not, as the Archbishop had said, to the faulty constitution of our Common Schools. Mr. Bourne urged his hearers not to listen to the agents of the foreign Pontiff, and in reference to the recent action in the Board of Education, a vote of 13 to 10 to lay on the table the question of the unconstitutionality of the proceedings of the lower Board, in excluding the Bible from thirteen schools in this City, he believed that so long as shoulder-hitters and rumsellers were mainly instrumental in the election of members of the Board of Education, such a vote was by no means surprising.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening. The question concerning the propriety of directing that the Bible be read in the Public Schools was warmly discussed. A preamble and resolution, recommending but not directing *the reading of the Bible at the opening and closing* at the daily exercises at the Public Schools, was finally adopted, and the Board adjourned without the adoption of any other business.

The examination of Henry Dwight, at the suit of Stewart Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., for alleged perjury in connection with the relation borne by the defendants, Brown & Co. to the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, was resumed yesterday, before the City Judge. The examination of Mr. Potter was concluded, and Mr. Stoughton moved for Mr. Dwight's discharge, in default of evidence of the commission of any offence. Mr. Hall spoke at great length in opposition to the discharge, and the Judge, though denying Mr. Stoughton's motion, agreed to hear further argument this morning.

The Cattle markets were largely supplied yesterday with an unusual good lot of bullocks. The receipts for the week ending yesterday were 3,574, against 2,892 the previous week, 1,949 the corresponding week last year, and a weekly average in 1857 of 3,143. Prices declined about ½c. Compared *with this date last year, Beef is fully 4c. ℔ lb. cheaper.*

The General Markets, yesterday, were inactive for Cotton. A fair business was transacted in *Flour, Wheat, and Corn. Prices of desirable lots* of grain favored sellers. Provisions were sparingly dealt in. Rio Coffee was in moderate request. Sugars were less active, yet closed with increased firmness. Spirits Turpentine was more sought after, at improved prices. Freights were depressed and easier, with 747 vessels of all classes in port.

The War-Making Power.

Senator Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a very extraordinary bill in the Senate on Tuesday. We print it in another column. It proposes a complete revolution in the whole method of making war, and proposes, in effect, to place in the hands of the President—not temporarily or in an emergency, but *permanently*,—the absolute power of waging war, in its worst and most odious form, upon any other nation. It provides, in the first place, that whenever the United States shall be injured, in any manner, in their flag, citizens or property,—if the President shall deem delay incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, he shall have power to use such force as he may deem necessary to redress the wrong, and prevent its repetition. This is going quite far enough, certainly,—since it transfers from Congress to the Executive the power of making war at his discretion. But, the provision is made, nominally at least, for an emergency—and in that fact may be found some excuse for it.

But the bill goes on to provide that, in all cases of claims against foreign powers, when they are of such a nature as to justify reprisals by the Government, the claim shall be filed in the State Department, referred to the Court of Claims, and, if approved by that Court, sent to the Government against which it is preferred. If, within a certain designated time, redress is not obtained, the State Department may issue a special letter of reprisal against the property and effects of the Government in default, *and of its subjects and citizens*. This substantially clothes the President with power to seize the property of any foreign nation, or of its subjects, whenever he shall deem such a proceeding necessary to satisfy a private claim. It cuts off entirely the intervention of Congress,—takes the whole case away from its jurisdiction, and makes the President the only authority whose assent is essential to the waging of a war with any foreign power.

We cannot believe that Congress is likely to invest the Executive with so dangerous and tremendous a prerogative. The Constitution expressly gives to Congress the power of making war, and the responsibility which every case of difference with a foreign nation involves, cannot be shaken off by any such sweeping legislation as is now proposed. We trust Congress will insist on retaining within its own hands the functions of peace and war with which it is clothed by the Constitution. It would be an unmanly shrinking from responsibility to attempt to devolve them upon another department of the Government. Let Congress examine every case of outrage and injustice from other nations for itself,—and take such action as it may require.

General Houston and Mexico.—Some words which fell from General Houston in the Senate, yesterday, give color to a recent rumor that, after the adjournment of Congress, he intends to lead a body of armed men into Mexico. He was speaking upon his plan for a Mexican Protectorate, and said that if this Government does not interpose in the name of outraged humanity in Mexico, men will be found who will not shrink from interposing to protect their rights and the rights of their fellow-citizens.

Considering the character and antecedents of Gen. Houston, in connection with the circumstances of Mexico at the present time, these words may perhaps be significant. Our people will not remain indifferent, whatever the Government may do, to the anomalous condition of that extensive and adjacent republic. It will be a matter of regret should any incursion of a fillibustering character be made, and the only way to prevent such an occurrence is the realization of the Protectorate or some similar project, under the authority of the United States. But Congress has shown no disposition to take steps in this direction, although our relations with Mexico and Central America constitute the most important of all our foreign interests.

Under the circumstances it is by no means impossible that General Houston should be chosen to lead a force into Chihuahua and Sonora—perchance to the capital City itself. He is in the full vigor of his mental and bodily faculties. His age is 65. Both his own countrymen and the Mexicans know something of his military prowess. Who shall say that he will not again make himself conspicuous as a daring and victorious military leader?

Quarantining Small-Pox.

It must be very annoying to one who arrives in our bay, languid and exhausted with the qualms of a twenty five days' tossing on the ocean, Trinity's spire and the Crystal Palace dome, and the chimney of his own house lying clear in sight, his trunks packed for immediate debarkation, and his mouth watering for the early greeting of his family, to be told at Quarantine that inasmuch as somebody had small-pox on board during the passage, he must go inside the Quarantine inclosure and make himself as comfortable as may be for seven days more. The loss of time, the irksomeness of imprisonment within even a Staten Island pickle, and the home-sickness inevitable to a family man after a long absence and his family within an hour's sail if he were set at liberty, are only compensated by the remembrance that for the week of leisure, the ship-owners foot the board bills, that it is the law, and that it would be a still greater annoyance to carry a loathsome disease *into the bosom of one's family, and to be* pointed out as the man who caused undertakers to be greatly in demand in every neighborhood he visits. *Our Health Officer has* been very strict in enforcing a compliance with the regulations in these respects. He has been very roundly abused for it of course, both in this port and other ports, like Boston and Quebec, where they do things after a different fashion. But the facts show that our blamed Health Officer and his stringent quarantine have alone saved us from rotting with small-pox. During the last ten months, ten vessels, with an aggregate of 3,328 passengers have been detained at Quarantine on account of small-pox. The number of cases on board at the time of arrival was 81, and 83 cases broke out among the passengers after they had been landed at Quarantine. How many hundreds more would have developed it but for their immediate vaccination can never be known, but certainly the annoyances of the detention of passengers were sufficiently atoned for by *the prevention of the broad-cast infection that* would be inevitable under a less rigid system. Both the regulations so much complained of,—the vaccination of every person on board and his five or seven days' detention within Quarantine inclosures—are founded in reason. The vaccination is necessary because no one can say who has not been exposed to the infection, and with the careless vaccination that is customary the world over, Russia alone perhaps excepted, even the vaccinated might suffer slight symptoms of the varioloid, which, however, would suffice to infect with genuine small-pox any unvaccinated infant. The seven days' detention is wise, because a person exposed to the infection on the day of landing could not be pronounced entirely safe within that time. And to those not exposed until near the termination of the voyage, the immediate vaccination would be likely to modify, if not prevent, the coming disease; for, while the variolous disease requires nearly a fortnight to be developed, the vaccine disease has thoroughly entered the system, and done all it can toward modifying the variolous within seven days. Hence, the seven days are quite sufficient.

It is a significant fact that, though there are over a dozen deaths from small-pox weekly, in this City, not one of them during the year has been traceable to vessels arriving here from abroad; and that many are directly caused by the infection of emigrants arriving by way of Boston and Canada. With as loose a way as prevails "down East," of admitting infected vessels to the wharves of New-York, there is no question that nearly a hundred emigrants fully charged with the poison of small-pox would have been emptied upon the City, or dispatched, messengers of death, over the lines of Railroad that radiate from the metropolis. To those who are disposed to revile the Health Officer and abuse the Board of Health, for the stringency of the New York Quarantine, we commend a careful perusal of the following table, compiled by Dr. Walser, of the Marine Hospital on Staten Island. The fourth column exhibits the number of cases removed to the Hospital immediately on arrival, and the fifth the number of cases that broke out during the detention at Quarantine, among the presumed to be well when they landed:

Date of Arrival at N. Y.	Names of Vessels.	Port of Clearance.	No. of Passengrs.	No. ca's ar'd.	No. after l'd'g.
July 14.	Ellen Austin	Liverpool	497	21	39
July 16.	Albert Gallatin	Liverpool	581	16	28
Aug. 4.	Amalia	Bremen	142	4	2
Aug. 11.	Carolina	Bremen	165	2	..
Sept. 1.	Reinhart	Bremen	337	16	3
May 10.	Universe	Liverpool	239	2	..
May 21.	Havoest	Havre	256	5	3
May 21.	Dewitt Clinton	Liverpool	437	5	2
May 22.	Alberto	Bremen	377	3	5
May 25.	American Union	Liverpool	296	7	1
	Totals		3,328	81	83

How They Manage Duels in France.—As we borrow so many of our ideas on the proprieties of life in the higher walks of society from France, it is of considerable importance to us when a new mode is inaugurated in Paris, whether it be in the shape of a bonnet, the color of a coat, the composition of a salad, the arrangement of a quadrille, or the method of fighting a duel; for, sooner or later, the fashion is sure to find its way across the Atlantic, and be adopted from Maine to Minnesota. It is with no small degree of alarm, therefore, that we have read the account of the savage duel recently fought in Paris, between Mr. Henri de Pene, a writer on the *Figaro*, and several officers of the army. Mr. De Pene had given offence to the military officers by certain playful articles which he wrote, and a great number of these choleric gentlemen assembled at the *Café du Helder* to decide upon the proper method of punishing the satirist for his insolence. It argues badly for the chivalric character of the imperial army that these officers concocted a scheme for murdering Mr. De Pene, under the pretence of fighting a duel with him. They drew lots to determine who should have the honor of giving him the first challenge, and then resolved that he should fight forty odd of them in succession. But of course this design was not imparted to him, and he promptly met the officer who sent him the challenge—a nephew, as it appears, of General Espinasse—and disabled him by wounding him in the arm. Immediately another officer came upon the ground, and slapped Mr. Pene in the face with a glove. A fight ensued on the instant, when Mr. De Pene fell, dangerously wounded in the abdomen. But, if he had disarmed his second adversary, there were forty more waiting to attack him, until he should fall by the hands of one of them. In the whole history of the duello there is no account of a more savage and murderous attack than this. It can hardly be called anything else than a deliberate design to commit murder. It is proper to state that the affair has caused great excitement, if not indignation, even in Paris, and it will be well to wait in this country to see whether this new rule in the code of arms is adopted by the French, *before we think of imitating these brave officers of the Imperial army.*

Kansas Affairs.

We have a large budget of correspondence from Kansas, for only part of which, in the crowded state of our columns, can we make room this morning. The outrages, in a portion of the Territory, seem to be extending, and growing more and more bloody in their character. They are undoubtedly connected more or less with the Free State and Pro-Slavery controversy which has distracted the Territory, though it would probably be unjust to hold either party responsible for the excesses of all its followers. Montgomery, who seems to have been the leader on one side, has been ordered to disband his men and surrender his Commission in the Territorial Militia. Governor Denver has sent to the scene of the disturbances for information, and promises to take effectual measures to put a *stop to them. He seems to enjoy the confi*dence of all parties.

*The instructions of General Cass to the Gov*ernor, in regard to the election, are published, and will be read with interest. We think *they are eminently fair and just, and that* they indicate a sincere desire, on the part of the Administration, to secure at the election a fair expression of the will of the people on the question of admission to the Union. The Commissioners have fixed upon the 2d of August as the day of election. This is the day of the State election in Missouri—and its selection will tend to prevent the introduction of voters from that State. The Commission seem to be acting very fairly and properly, also, in their selection of Judges.

We trust we may regard the political troubles of Kansas as nearly at an end.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners paid a visit of inspection, accompanied by several invited guests, to the Institutions on Ward's Island yesterday. The number of immigrants now there is about 1,100, of whom about 700 are in the hospitals. The conduct of the Institutions appeared to be exceedingly judicious, and the result is shown in the greatly improved appearance of the grounds and the still more marked improvement in the finances of the Board. The old system of maintaining the inmates in idleness, and paying servants to do all the work of the Island,—farming, gardening, smoothing the grounds, cooking and even washing and ironing for them,—has been discarded and all the inmates who are well are required to work. The result has been an immense economy in the administration of the Institutions on the Island. The grounds are kept in order, an extensive and very fine sea-wall has been built, fifty or sixty acres of land are in excellent cultivation, and all this work, as well as the other service of the various buildings, is done almost wholly by the inmates.

In another particular the policy of the Board is worthy of attention and imitation wherever circumstances will permit. Their buildings for the sick *are separated from one another*, which prevents contagion and secures much better ventilation than is possible where all are under one roof. They are plain and inexpensive structures, admirably adapted to the purposes they are designed to serve. If it be not too late, we would direct the attention of the Ten Governors to this matter, as they are on the point of spending a very large sum of money in a building which we fear will prove far less suitable to the objects for which it is designed than these admirable and economical structures upon Ward's Island. Where there is ground sufficent to build upon, we believe the testimony of physicians and all others concurs in the opinion that isolated buildings—small, well-aired and cheap—are far preferable to more showy and expensive structures.

After examining the grounds and the buildings, the Company dined at the residence of the Superintendent, Captain Pillsbury, to whose energy and executive ability the Commissioners cheerfully award the credit of very much of the improvement which has taken place in the conduct of their affairs. A few years more of such service as he is rendering, will place the Commission beyond the reach of cavil, or of doubt as to its utility and economy.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A perfectly excellent performance of Verdi's "Traviata" was given last night to a fine and fashionable audience. If there had been some preliminary puffing in the case of Mme. Gazzaniga, with an elevation of prices to five dollars on her arrival here, it is probable the attendance would have been larger. But, considering that she has rested throughout solely on her own merits, the attendance was almost better than could have been expected. We very much doubt if Piccolomini is greater in this character; she certainly cannot surpass Mme. Gazzaniga in merely dramatic conception; her voice is scarcely fresher, and it is hardly probable that she shows more evidence of an incomplete musical education. Human emotion is the same in all parts of the world, and if Mme. Gazzaniga can excite it here in a preëminent degree, (which she does,) it is unreasonable to suppose that Mlle. Piccolomini is much greater for doing the same thing in London. Of one thing we are quite certain, the lady who is now our prima donna, merits the study and appreciation of our best audiences. She is an artiste whose value it may happen we shall not fully perceive until she is no longer ours. In the "Traviata," she is almost unapproachable. Her acting in the second and third acts, is in itself a study. It is impossible to listen to the performance without emotions of the liveliest pleasure.

Messrs. Brignoli and Amodio, in their old *rôles*, played admirably; the Orchestra, with Maretzek in his original and proper place, was excellent; and indeed, the entire performance was one which reflects credit on the management. We are glad to hear that the "Traviata" will be repeated on Friday.

The Mammoth Opera Scheme.

New-York, Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see the letter of "An Opera Goer," in your paper of this morning, criticizing the projected operatic enterprise. All that I desire is to learn the opinions of the people upon this subject, and to conduct operations accordingly. Although the proposed subscription is more than half filled, and the prospect is not unfavorable for obtaining the requisite number of subscribers before the 10th inst., I have no disposition to bring to this country any array of talent at a price higher than the public is quite willing to pay. The proposal to reproduce in New-York every detail of the London Opera-House at sixty per cent. lower than the prices charged there, if too exorbitant, certainly proves that the English "opera-goers" are very short-sighted in paying so much "too dear for their whistle." I confess that the intimation that from the names of Piccolomini, Giuglini, Tietjens, Ortolani, Belart, and all the well-known artists of Mr. Lumley's Operatic Troupe, only two or three are worth importing, sounds, at least, very strangely from "An Opera-Goer," nor do I conceive that the public will sustain him in the idea that the Grand Ballet, which is always a great feature in European Opera-Houses, is beneath our notice when led by such artists as Pocchini, Rosati, Annetta, and perhaps Cerito, Ferraris, Nena and Marie Taglioni.

However, I write this merely to say that it is of no particular moment to me whether this scheme, in its proposed form, is carried out or not. I have laid my programme before the public in no spirit of dictation, but only, as I said, to test its disposition to support a colossal undertaking—and its consummation rests entirely with the public. If they think the project is premature, or that they are "paying too much for the whistle," I have no fault to find, but, on the contrary, I shall be quite content to let operatic matters be carried on as usual, by others, while I [illegible] [illegible] already in a state of progress. Of two things rest assured, first, that I shall not, at this stage of my career, call on the public to patronize any scheme which [illegible] and secondly, that [illegible] [illegible] your [illegible]

P. T. BARNUM.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches Expected from England.

Defeat of the Mexican Protectorate Project.

The Fort Snelling Resolutions Laid on the Table.

The Wants of the Navy—Probable Extension of the Session—The Nebraska Land Scheme—Expected Trouble at the Washington Election, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, June 2.

Intimations received to-day by telegraph warrant the belief that the steamers from England brought important dispatches, which will arrive here to-morrow, and there are also intimations that they will be pacific in character.

The hints contained in Sam Houston's remarks to-day on his Mexican Protectorate resolutions, concerning important events shortly to take place in Mexico, demonstrating still further the propriety of his proposition, refer to circumstances well known to two or three Senators and a few others here, but do not afford a shadow of foundation for reports of fillibustering-movements. It is Houston's intention to visit Arizona and Sonora during the recess, but the circumstances alluded to afford a guaranty against fillibusterism, even if any were designed.

Secretary Toucey says the Navy Department cannot get along without a greater addition to the Navy than ten sloops. The necessities of the service actually demand twenty or more, in order to occupy the stations where American men-of-war are needed, and afford proper facilities for the relief and repair of vessels.

The Collins people profess that they shall be able to effect an extension of the session a week. Circumstances may do it for them, as the Senate is making very slow time on the Appropriation bills; but there is not such an anxiety to pass the Collins bill as will produce an extension on that account.

The great scheme to donate lands for railroads in Nebraska has drawn together a large and active lobby, who are using all means to obtain the grant. One of the prominent parties is J. O. Edwards, Ex-M. C. from Ohio, whose peculiar financial talents are well known in connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Berrett's friends are besieging the Senate to pass the bill regulating the elections in this city, *without which his election is considered doubtful*. The bill, however, takes away the revenue of the poll-taxes from the schools, and on this account Gov. Brown refuses to report it from the Committee.

It is said that a large party of the Baltimore *Plug-Uglies, armed with guns, are staying in the* suburbs, and intend interfering in the election on Monday.

O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, June 2.

Certain actions were brought against collectors and other Federal officers in New-York, and Mr. McKeon, then District-Attorney, in pursuance of special orders or general instructions, appeared and took measures for their defence. While the actions were pending, Mr. McKeon was superseded by Mr. Sedgwick; hence rose the questions by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney-General, who has decided, first, that the District-Attorney cannot in any case charge more for his services than the fee bill expressly allows him to receive; second, that when a ministerial or other officer is sued for an act done in the lawful discharge of his duty, the Government who employed him is bound to stand between him and the consequences; that if done at the request of the Department that it is for it to pay him such sum of money as may be agreed upon, and that if the act is done in bad faith, the officer is to take care of himself; and third, that it is for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to decide whether the outgoing Attorney shall cease all communication with the pending suits against the Collectors, but that where the cases have been prepared by the late Attorney, it is better to employ him as an Assistant.

The House Judiciary Committee took final action to-day, in the case of Judge Watrous, of Texas. Eight members were present. They were equally divided on the question as to whether he should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. One side being neutralized by the other, the question was thus brought to a close.

The impression is now general that the session of Congress will be prolonged beyond Monday, probably two weeks. The Senate have yet to dispose of seven or eight public appropriation bills, and have made the British-agression resolutions the special order for Saturday. In addition to this there is other business requiring the concurrent action of that body.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, June 2.

The business was of no public interest until 1 o'clock, when Mr. Mason procured the consent of the Senate to make the resolutions concerning the British aggressions the special order for Saturday noon.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, tried to bring up his resolutions in reference to a protectorate over Mexico. In speaking to the resolution he said, if the Government of this nation do not interfere in the name of outraged humanity in Mexico, men will be found who will not shrink from interposing to protect their rights and the rights of their fellow-citizens. He himself could not hesitate if necessity demanded him to do so. They who do will neither be liable to the name of fillibusters, nor amenable to the reproach of marauding. Therefore, he demanded an expression by yeas and nays of opinion by the Senate to show whether they will really do anything or nothing in the matter.

Mr. Hunter here suggested that he hoped the Senator would accept the Senate's expression of opinion as decisive.

A vote was taken, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Clingman, Fitch, Hale Houston, Johnson (Tennessee,) Mallory, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wright—16.

Nays—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy, King, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Seward, Thompson, (Kentucky,) Wilson and Yulee—30.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Simmons introduced as an amendment a lengthy rearrangement of the tariff, which was ruled out of order.

Mr. Crittenden offered an amendment to continue the publication of American State papers since 1832, printing 3,000 copies for Government use, and for the use of the public libraries and foreign Governments.

Mr. Toombs opposed it and Messrs. Seward, Benjamin and Cameron supported it.

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the amendment by limiting the present progression of the work to ten volumes. Lost.

Mr. Toombs moved to amend by providing that the publication of the work shall not exceed the present prices of public printing, in which shape Mr. Crittenden's amendment passed by 33 against 16.

An attempt to append to the bill appropriations for the local business of the District of Columbia having failed, and several minor amendments having been moved and lost, Mr. Chandler renewed his motion to appropriate $54,000 for the St. Clair Flats.

A vote was taken on this, and few members being present it seemed as if it was carried, when Mr. Slidell changed his vote to "aye," thus acquiring the right to reconsider.

Before the result was announced the Administration moved to adjourn.

The Opposition called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which was carried by 29 against 13.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, June 2.

The House resumed the consideration of the Fort Snelling report.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, differed from the conclusions of both the majority and minority reports. There was not the slightest ground for impeaching the personal official integrity of the Secretary of War—but the management of the sale was injudicious and improper. It was probable or possible that there was an entire want of power for the sale, and it was probably voidable because of the circumstances attending it.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, said when he offered the resolution of inquiry on which this report was made, he [illegible] Secretary acted corruptly or dishonestly [illegible] in the selection of an agent to [illegible]

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, appealed [illegible], in view of the short time remaining [illegible], to come to a vote. He presumed every [illegible] made up his mind. He moved the previous [illegible] and the motion was seconded.

Mr. [illegible], of Indiana, closed the debate. He [illegible] that the sale could not be justified [illegible] or morals. The act throughout [illegible]. He defended the report of the majority.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, offered a series of resolutions, the first of which [illegible] that the evidence taken by the Select Committee [illegible] the recent sale of Fort Snelling [illegible] failed to [illegible] fact or circumstance [illegible] the personal official integrity of the [illegible] 122 against 60.

Mr. [illegible], of New-York, moved to table the whole subject. Lost—[illegible].

The second resolution of Mr. Clark, which declares that the management of the sale by the agents authorized by the Secretary to conduct the same, was injudicious and improper, and resulted by reason of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons desirous of purchasing, which, under the circumstances, should have been permitted, was adopted 122 against 64.

Mr. Clark's other two resolutions were adopted, disapproving of the terms of the sale, and directing that the evidence taken by the Select Committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, to the end that in conjunction with the Attorney-General he may adopt such measures in respect to the sale as in his opinion the public interests may require.

The House, by 88 against 108, refused to substitute Mr. Clark's resolutions for the resolutions of the majority of the Select Committee.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, moved to table the whole subject. Disagreed to by 5 majority.

The first resolution was defeated by 5 majority.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, moved to table the remainder, and the motion was agreed to, [illegible] against [illegible].

Several bills of no general importance were then passed, including that of three years' full pay of a Commander of the Navy, to the widow of Capt. Herndon.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, called up the report of the Committee on Elections, requesting to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. N. G. Fuller, asking admission as Delegate from Dacotah, and in favor of giving Mr. Kingsbury his seat as Delegate from Minnesota, or Territory outside of the State limits.

During the debate, Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, denied the right of Mr. Harris to hold the floor and give the members the privilege to speak by his permission.

Mr. Harris denied that Mr. Hughes had the right so to intimate.

Mr. Hughes—It was your course heretofore on this very floor.

Mr. Harris—It is false.

Mr. Hughes—You are a liar!

Mr. Harris—It is false, and you can wear it at your pleasure. The majority of the Committee on Elections, he said, took the ground that where an act of Congress establishes a territorial government and fixes the area of Territory, the carving out of the same does not repeal the said law by implication.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, supported the views of Mr. Harris.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, Mr. Clark, of Connecticut and Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, join in the minority report that Mr. Fuller has the best evidence of being entitled to the seat, having alone been voted for outside the State limits of Minnesota.

Mr. Hughes offered and discussed an amendment, that the admission of the State of Minnesota dissolved the territorial organization, and that no one has a right to a seat as Delegate until it was authorized by statute. The Committee on Territories ought to inquire into the facts and ascertain whether there was a sufficient population for a Territorial Government.

Pending the question, the House adjourned.

Amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill—Retrenchment Needed—River and Harbor Improvements—Collector Schell and the Willett's Point Committee—Judge Douglas and the President.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

The Senate has added about three millions of dollars to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, of which nearly the whole is for the improvement and embellishment of Washington City. The Capitol, the Aqueduct, the Treasury Department, the Public Grounds absorb the golden streams constantly setting towards the Treasury, as the sands of the Ethiopian desert swallow up the waters of the Niger. Our expenditures are upon a war scale in the midst of an Arcadian peace. The Mormons will not fight. Billy Bowlegs has surrendered, the Cayuses are as harmless as papooses, and yet the torrent of extravagance rolls on. General Wilson and Mr. Sherman affirm that the expenditures of next year will be $94,000,000, reckoning only such items as are now suggested or accepted by the Administration itself.

It is within the range of contingencies that the House will make a stand at the eleventh hour, and insist upon a present and practical beginning of the retrenchment reforms which Mr. Secretary Cobb insists upon as appropriate to the low state of the Treasury. As all bills will not be returned to the House before Friday, there is an excellent prospect of the extension of the session for another week.

The action of the Senate, to-day, postpones any effectual action for the improvement or protection of interior harbors and of river navigation, throughout this Administration. Mr. Pugh brought forward a bill embracing twenty-three items, and requiring an aggregate expenditure of only $[illegible], which he proposed to add to the miscellaneous appropriation bill. It was supported in a brief and [illegible] speech by Mr. Seward, and was rejected—ayes, [illegible]; nays, 25. The Democrats are resolved to defeat this system of expenditure, and as the country has sustained them when the issue has been clearly presented, there is no good reason to doubt that it will continue to do so. The great and fatal objection to the Government's engaging in these schemes of local improvement is, that they build up federal power at the expense of the States. The patronage attaching to the disbursement of the appropriations is irresistible. Besides, it is too hastily assumed that the kind of works now nominated for Government favor, cannot be as well, or even better, carried on and managed by the States as by the general government. I confess I have never heard any difficulties suggested as arguments against State management of these works which appeared to me irremovable. As to the economy of the State, in opposition to the federal, system, I think there can be no dispute.

The fact, some time since stated in this correspondence, that the nomination of Collector Schell was suspended, in order that information might be obtained from Mr. Haskin's Special Committee concerning Mr. Schell's connection with the Willett's Point speculation, is verified by those who at first denied it. Mr. Haskin, as Chairman, received a written request from Clay, of Alabama, Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Commerce, to furnish for the use of the latter Committee such of the evidence as bears upon Mr. Schell's part in the affair. It is stated that, without consulting his own Committee, Mr. Haskin sent an abstract of the testimony very unfavorable to Mr. Schell. Other members of the Committee are of opinion that this ought not to have been done except by its order; and the Collector's friends are indignant because, as they say, the abstract is partial, and therefore untrue. Unless a majority of the House Committee furnish a counter-statement, the Senate Committee will report against Mr. Schell, and he may be rejected.

The nomination of George Sanders has not been sent in, and will not be.

The rupture between the President and Judge Douglas has been rendered more durable by recent occurrences. A number of very extreme Southern men, not yet prepared to break with the Northern Democracy, waited upon the President last week, and represented to him that they could not afford to drive Mr. Douglas into an alliance with the Republicans, or to permit him to be crushed by them. It was, therefore, necessary to the cause of the South that Mr. Douglas should be returned to the Senate, and that event might depend upon the patronage of the Administration. Mr. Buchanan instantly betrayed strong and vindictive feeling. He declared that he would not stay his hand; that it was no longer desirable to keep terms with Douglas; that he had failed the Democracy on a critical occasion, and was no more to be trusted by it than John P. Hale, and that he should proceed to turn out of office all his followers whom he could reach. He, therefore, renewed the work which he had suspended in March, and immediately removed three of the most effective and reliable friends of Mr. Douglas as a Senatorial and Presidential candidate in the Northwest.

A.

The Last Tornado in Illinois.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 2.

Later accounts from the scene of the late tornado state that four persons have since died from the effects of the injuries received. The following are the names of the killed: John Hare, and two children; Mrs. McWilliams, and four children; W. E. Thompson, wife and child; Mrs. [illegible], and two children; Levina Lacey, Hiram Johnson and wife, and four others whose names are not known. The track of the tornado was a quarter of a mile in width, and it lasted fifteen minutes. The funeral of the [illegible] is supposed to have been very large, and [illegible]

The Annual Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, June 2.

The Annual Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, commenced its session in this city this morning. About one hundred delegates from the middle and western States were present. The session was occupied this morning in the election of officers. The Rev. Dr. DEMAREST, of Hudson, N. J., being elected President, and the Rev. Dr. LEE, of Leeds, N. Y., Assessor. The Synod will remain in session about ten days.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 2.

The Legislature met this morning, and the House organized by the choice of N. B. BRYANT, Republican, as Speaker, by a vote of 194, against 112 for WALTER HARRIMAN. HENRY C. KENT was elected Clerk; EDWARD SAWYER, Assistant Clerk.

The Senate elected AUSTIN F. PIKE President of that body.

Twenty-Mile Race at Detroit.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 2.

The twenty-mile race over the Hamtramck Course, to-day between the Buffalo horse *Unknown*, and Detroit horse *Frank Granger*, was won by the latter. Time 66 minutes and 56 seconds.

The fifty-mile race advertised between the same horses did not come off.

Navigation on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 2.

The steamer *Arabian* arrived this morning from Toronto, taking her place between Oswego and Toronto, in connection with the Collingwood route, and leaving here Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 2.

The Governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of Mrs. HARTUNG, charged on a Coroner's inquest with poisoning her husband. She is supposed to be in New-York or New-Jersey.

Departure of the Niagara.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed at noon, with 130 passengers for Liverpool and 15 for Halifax, and $112,000 in specie.

SWILL-MILK INVESTIGATION.

Origin and Progress of the "Cow Distemper."

Effects of Swill Upon Cows and of Swill-Milk Upon Children.

LONG TAILS VERSUS NO TAILS.

Testimony of Dr. Francis, Dr. Griscom, James Aitchison, Aaron C. Underhill, and Norman Van Nostrand.

There was a meeting of the Swill-milk Committee of the Board of Health, in Room No. 8 City Hall yesterday afternoon. The time set down for meeting was 2 o'clock; and at that hour the main room of the Clerk of the Common Council was nearly filled with men strongly impressed in favor of the milk drawn from the stump-tailed animals that abound in the various swill-stables in this City and in Brooklyn. As the Committee did not appear at the time named, these men whiled away the time in offering bets on the excellent quality of swill-milk, and in denouncing those who differed with them, in terms more forcible than elegant. By and by, two members of the Committee (Aldermen REED and TUOMEY) appeared in the main room, but instead of passing to No. 8, they entered the private room, and there remained for nearly an hour. Meanwhile, Dr. FRANCIS, Dr. A. K. GARDNER, Dr. REESE, Dr. GRISCOM and others, who had been notified to attend, were kept waiting in the other room. The impression was general that the Committee did not intend to meet; and under that impression, Dr. GARDNER and Dr. REESE left the Hall. Dr. FRANCIS was on his way out, when Messrs. TUOMEY and REED entered and took their seats.

Alderman TUOMEY arose, declared the Committee in session, and called for a bible.

While the Sergeant-at-arms was in search of the desired book, it was announced that Alderman TUCKER had been taken ill suddenly, and, consequently, would not be in attendance.

When the Sergeant returned, Alderman TUOMEY called Dr. FRANCIS, and requested the people in the room, which was crowded, to keep order, or they would be turned out. He declared it to be the intention of the Committee to investigate the matter thoroughly, and give every one a fair hearing. Alderman REED expressed similar sentiments. He was determined to have the matter investigated thoroughly and fairly, let the result be what it would.

The bible was then handed to Dr. JNO. W. FRANCIS, and he was sworn to tell all he knew in "relation to this swill-milk matter, and the Sixteenth-street stables."

Q.—(By Alderman REED)—Doctor, where do you reside? A.—No. 1 Bond-street.

Alderman REED—Doctor, we want to make a thorough investigation of this matter. Please state what you know in relation to it.

Dr. FRANCIS—I suppose any testimony that I could give would not differ materially from what has been given by other medical men.

Alderman REED—Well, we will take what you know, Doctor.

Dr. FRANCIS—There can be no manner of doubt about the bad effects of this swill-milk, as it is called, upon those who use it freely.

Q.—What do you know in relation to the condition of the cows in the Sixteenth street stables? A.—There can be no doubt that cows confined in impure air, and fed upon distillery swill, must become diseased. I should say, using a human disease for illustration, that they live, during the time they are thus kept and fed, in a continuous state of *delirium tremens*. *Their stomachs and livers are diseased; tubercles and ulcers appear; their teeth fall out, and their tails and hoofs fall off.*

Q.—How long is it since you gave any attention to this subject? A.—*It is—let me see—it is about 25 years since I first had my attention called to the matter.* It is not a new subject. It was thoroughly investigated by the medical faculty long ago, and the results are very fully reported in the books. I was one of a Committee of medical men appointed to investigate the subject a number of years ago by the Academy of Medicine, and it was then that I learned facts similar to what have been stated by other medical men. We have experienced great difficulty in treating children, in consequence of their having been fed upon this impure milk. It does not contain sufficient nor healthful nourishment. I have heard it stated again and again that you could not get any butter from a hogshead of it; and such milk as that cannot but be injurious. I saw a great deal of the management of dairies when in Holland, and I wish our people would take their management for an example.

Q.—(by Alderman TUOMEY)—Doctor, you have no knowledge of your own in relation to the quality of the milk, have you? A.—I never made any chemical examination of it myself. In that I have depended entirely upon the reports of gentlemen who were known to be good chemists.

Q.—Do you think the meat of cows thus fed would be healthy? A.—Certainly not. I believe it is generally known that animals that have been confined in impure air, and fed on swill, are not good for food. I think, gentlemen, that if the members of your Board of Aldermen were to be fed regularly upon such animals, your quorum would diminish very rapidly.

Alderman TUOMEY—Are you through?

Dr. FRANCIS (not noticing the Alderman's remark)—I have heard that the cooks have been obliged to leave the kitchen when they have been cooking swill-fed meat, in consequence of the unpleasant odor that arises from it.

Q.—You believe that the milk is bad? A.—I do. The medical faculty often meet with difficulty, as I have said before, in the treatment of children that are sick, when they are fed with this impure milk. We find that they are feeble, and do not come up after sickness as they should, and, generally, we find the cause in the impurity of the milk with which they are fed.

Alderman REED—Swill milk?

Dr. FRANCIS—Yes. I have found children feeble and waning, and not recovering as they should, and have discovered that the impurity of the milk they were using was the cause.

Alderman TUOMEY—Do you state these things of your own knowledge?

Dr. FRANCIS—As I have stated before, I say I have not analyzed the milk; in the matter of its ingredients, I take the testimony of competent chemists.

Alderman REED—Doctor, would milk brought in from the country, and suffered to remain until it should become sour, cause disease if it was given to children? A.—I think it would cause sickness, but not such sickness as is produced by the use of swill-milk.

Q.—Have you ever, in your practice, known of a case where a child was made sick by the use of swill-milk? A.—I have.

Q.—Did you know that the milk came from a swill-fed cow? Did you know what stables the milk came from? A.—I have never been able to trace the milk to its source, but I have known that it was impure, and that its impurity caused the disease.

Q.—How did you find the milk? A.—As I have before stated, I have never made a chemical analysis, but I have found it deficient in the essential matter of good milk.

Alderman TUOMEY—All you have stated, Doctor, is from popular rumor, is it not? A.—I know that milk from diseased cows is impure, and that when used it [illegible] disease.

Alderman TUOMEY—Doctor, how long is it since you have been in the swill-milk stables? A.—I think the last time was about five years ago.

Q.—(By Alderman REED.)—Would not milk from a [illegible] swill-fed cow [illegible]? A.—Not the same as I have been speaking of. It would be different in nutritive qualities until a more advanced period.

Alderman TUOMEY—Doctor, Mr. CLINTON (who appeared in behalf of the stump-tails) will now ask you a few questions.

Mr. FRANK LESLIE objected to the admission of counsel on one side unless there should be counsel on the other. He thought that, properly, the investigation should be made by the Committee, and not by counsel feed by any particular party.

Alderman REED said the Committee did not desire any advice as to their course; and that when they wanted his, they would call for it.

Alderman TUOMEY said Mr. LESLIE could get counsel if he desired.

FRANK LESLIE—I was not aware that counsel would be allowed to ask questions.

Alderman TUOMEY—Mr. CLINTON was here last time and asked questions.

FRANK LESLIE and several others thought not.

Alderman TUOMEY—I say he did.

Alderman REED—Yes, he did. Now, you keep order, or we'll have to clear the room. We intend to have a thorough investigation in this matter, and we will have it. I will put questions for any gentleman who desires it.

Mr. CLINTON—As far as those I represent (the stump-tails) are concerned, I may say that we court investigation. That is what we want, and what we mean to have in this matter. We court the utmost scrutiny, and if the charges brought against our milk be true, we are willing to be declared a nuisance, and to be put down.

FRANK LESLIE—Is the City Inspector here?

Alderman REED—Now, you must keep order; we are not to be interfered with in this way.

FRANK LESLIE—I merely asked because, in such a matter, he is an important officer.

Mr. CLINTON—Doctor, have you ever visited the Sixteenth-street stables? A.—I have.

Q.—How long ago? A.—About 9 years ago, and I think once since. I know that, immediately after the Academy had the subject under consideration, I went through the stables.

Q.—Do you recollect having seen this gentleman (pointing to the foreman of the stables) there? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you see anything there that attracted your attention? (To the Committee—I ask the question for the purpose of testing his memory.) A.—Nothing in particular, other than I have stated.

Q.—What time were you there? A.—I was there once between eleven and twelve, and at another time in the afternoon; I went to see about the horns and teeth.

Q.—Would stable-stalls three and a half feet wide and eight and a half feet long be sufficient room, in your opinion, for a cow? A.—I am not a farmer; I live in New-York, and don't keep cows; therefore my opinion might not be as good as that of some others on that point—but I should think that would be very fair room; I saw some very large stables in Holland, but they were kept very clean—as clean as a church pew; the Hollanders pay more attention to their cows than to themselves.

Q.—Were the Sixteenth-street stables as clean as those you saw in Holland? A.—By no means, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what the cows were fed on in Holland? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you think that when you were in Sixteenth-street, you saw any sores on the cows there? A.—I think not; but they did not look healthy.

Q.—If an animal had the *delirium tremens* would there not be spasms and convulsions? A.—Not necessarily; it would depend very much on the constitution of the cow. When I used the term *delirium tremens*, I used it by way of illustration. The effect produced upon the cow is inflammation and an ulcerated stomach, and tubercles on the liver, as in the case with men who drink a great deal of brandy. There would be irritation and feebleness in the case of the cow.

Many additional questions were asked by Mr. CLINTON and answered by Dr. FRANCIS, but they were similar to those given above.

Dr. GRISCOM was the next witness called. He agreed with Dr. FRANCIS on all important points in relation to the impurity of the milk and its injurious effects upon children. He gave an approximate statement of the ingredients of pure milk and their proportions. During his examination, Alderman REED asked him whether Prof. REED was a creditable chemist.

Dr. GRISCOM said he was a competent chemist, and that he would have implicit confidence in any analysis made by him.

Alderman REED then handed him a document, which, he said, staggered his judgment when he read it.

The following is a copy of the document:

No. 73 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET,
New-York, Sept. 2d, 1854.

I have analyzed a sample of milk which I saw milked from four cows, at the stables foot of Sixteenth-street, North River, and report the following as the contents in one-thousandth parts.

Water	846.07
Butter	23.68
Cheese and Albumen	67.21
Chlorides of Potassium and Sodium	3.46
Phosphates of Lime and Iron	7.50
	1000.00

LAWRENCE REED, Prof. Chemistry.

Attached to the above was the following:

No. 73 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET,
New-York, April 2d, 1854.

—— JOHNSON, Esq., to L. REED, Chemist, Dr.
For analysis of Milk..........$30 00
Received payment. L. REED.

In answer to a question as to whether the above quantities were not healthful, the Doctor said it was difficult to tell, as they were not there in the proportions to good milk.

Mr. JAMES AITCHISON testified that he was present when the cows from which the sample was taken were milked; and he knew that they had been in the stables from 15 to 18 months.

Mr. AARON C. UNDERHILL, a farmer in Flushing, L. I., testified that he had been in the milk business; and that he had lost more cows when he fed dry feed and oil cake, than when he fed swill and hay; he bought his cows generally in Putnam County.

Mr. NORMAN VAN NOSTRAND, a farmer in Ridgewood, L. I., had been a milkman and had seen cows suspended, as shown in FRANK LESLIE'S illustrated paper, but had never known the milk from them to be sold. He said it was common for milkmen who were largely in the business, to have a hospital on their premises. He believed that when the cows were so far gone with disease that they had to be suspended, their milk was not sold, but *given to the hogs*. He called the disease cow distemper, and stated that it appeared first in this country at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, 16 years ago. From there it had spread over the country. He believed it appeared in Europe sometime before that.

When he had concluded the Committee adjourned to Saturday at 1 P. M.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Central Park be requested to open the transverse roads laid down on the map of Central Park, as adopted by them, so as to afford thoroughfares across the same.

A resolution appointing a Committee of five to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence was laid over.

The report of the Committee amending the report from the Councilmen in relation to cleaning streets, recommending that plans and specifications be called for, was laid over.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas reported in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for lighting and furnishing oil for all the lamps in the City, and keeping them in repair for one year. The report was laid over. The report in relation to the retaining wall in Fifth-avenue, was debated at some length and finally laid over to Monday evening. The Board then adjourned to this evening.

FORGERY.—A young man named Wm. James succeeded in passing off on Monday, at "Mataran's" in Beekman-street, a forged check for $43, on the Nassau Bank, purporting to be signed by B. M. and E. A. Whitlock. The accused was arrested by Officer Whitney, of the Harbor Police. The same individual attempted a few days since to pass a forged check at the TIMES counter in payment for an advertisement. He was taken before Justice WELSH and committed to the Tombs for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—The usual monotony about the City Hall was interrupted yesterday in a disgraceful manner. A girl 16 years of age, named CREGO, whose mother resides in Carlton-avenue, a few weeks ago was induced by some means not yet made public, to take up her residence in a house of questionable repute in the City of New-York, kept by a MRS. BROWN. The mother having found the residence of her missing daughter, caused her arrest, and yesterday morning she was brought before Justice CORNWELL. MRS. BROWN, with her Counsel, Judge PERCY, was also on hand to look after their interests. The mother seemed to think that she had a right to take her child home, but Judge CORNWELL said he could do nothing in the matter. MRS. BROWN and Judge PERCY then hurried the girl off to a carriage in waiting on Fulton-street, and were about driving off when the mother got through the crowd and seized her daughter by the arm. Judge PERCY resisted her when the bystanders interfered, and Judge PERCY was arrested and taken before Justice CORNWELL to answer a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. CREGO. He was not ready for trial and gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear on Friday next.

MRS. CREGO and daughter were then removed to the private office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. While there, MRS. BROWN and her friend still hovered about the vicinity, doubtless expecting to get hold of the girl again. The carriage was in waiting on Court-street, and while the crowd was debating the question as to what should be done with the inmates, MRS. BROWN was arrested on a charge of attempted abduction. She was taken before Justice CORNWELL, and held in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—This apparatus is very simple and self-acting, making gas very rich in illuminating properties, the most economical and convenient light ever offered to the public. My patented process of making gas gives this apparatus decided advantages over all others, and enables me to warrant the retorts to wear from twelve to eighteen months.

For descriptive pamphlets, plans and reference to numerous persons now using them, apply, by mail or personally, where a working machine and the quality of the gas can be seen, to JOHN BUTLER,
No. 112 Fulton and No. 18 Henry-st.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD BYE TO "ROSALIND HUBERT."—She is going away. This is her last week. This is one of the most touching of the American dramas yet produced at Barnum's Museum, and SUSAN DENIN plays the leading part in it with wonderful spirit and effect. She repeats it to-night in superb style. The "[illegible]" is played this afternoon at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

WACOUSTA.—This great Indian tale from the late Major Richardson's work of that title, was presented at PURDY'S National Theatre to a fine house, and was received with the most flattering plaudits of approval. It is to be repeated to-night, with the pantomime of "Dame Trot," and drama of the "Cattle Stealers." This theatre has now the best company of any in the City.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER HAT.—KNOX has produced his warm weather fabric. This may be considered as a flight of imagination, or taken as an evidence of his indefatigable enterprise. In either case his Summer Hat is attractive enough to find buyers for all he can manufacture. Price only $4. No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, continue to furnish and affix to buildings their "Improved Lightning Rods." They have had great experience, and have been uniformly successful in accomplishing the protection of buildings from lightning. Orders should be addressed as above only.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine. This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.
E. QUERU, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av.,
PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the only external application which can be used without danger in erysipelas. Suppressive salves and lotions drive the disease to the brain. This Ointment penetrates far below the surface, and neutralizes the exciting cause. In all diseases of the skin it is equally reliable.

Summer Clothing.
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
A large assortment of well-made Goods, and genteel Styles, at moderate prices, for quality, &c.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Genin's Summer Hats.—First on the list—light, superb, beautifully ventilated, original and eminently becoming, stands the Genin dress hat of the season—a magnificent beaver cassimere, of exquisite proportions, faultless in style, perfect in all its details, and, as a specimen of workmanship and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. Especial attention is directed to this fabric, because it presents an anomaly in the branch of manufacture to which it belongs, viz.: a perfect combination of all the essential requisites known to the trade, either of which is beautifully separated from its fellows, but when thus gracefully united form the beau ideal of a classic and aristocratic dress hat. The
SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT
embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upward of twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present season. Prominent among them is the graceful
CHAPEAU MUSARD,
THE
Latest Paris novelty in
SOFT HATS.
This superb beaver felt hat, introduced by the undersigned to-day, has created a sensation in the fashionable circles of
PARIS AND LONDON,
And achieved a celebrity throughout the Continent of Europe never before attained by any fabric of the same description. No sooner was it issued in France, England and Germany, than it became the
POPULAR SOFT HAT OF THE DAY
in those countries; and the model is so graceful, the texture so velvet like and beautiful, and the whole appearance of the fabric so
DRESSY, STYLISH AND BECOMING,
that it cannot fail to command universal admiration here. The material is
UNMIXED BEAVER,
and as a specimen of this department of the art of hatting, in shape and mounting, the
MUSARD HAT
surpasses all its predecessors.
The
STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT
is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. The most prominent, however, is the new ITALIAN STRAW HAT, introduced this day—the most graceful, as it is the most becoming and truly beautiful Summer straw hat ever issued. Here also will be found Panamas, Leghorns, India, China and French hats, as well as an extensive assortment of home-manufactured articles. The
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT
Is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy caps, boys' dress and school caps, &c.
GENIN.
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

100 Casks of New Goods,
Just arrived from France per ships *Investigator*, *Ann Eldridge*, &c. We are now receiving
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL styles of the following goods:
DINING SERVICES
(white and decorated), from $25 to $100 per set.
TEA SERVICES and TOILET SETS.
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES (a fine assortment).
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS.
URNS, SPOONS, WAITERS, FORKS, &c.
ALSO,
FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY,
GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY.
Our friends and the public generally are invited to inspect the above goods, which we offer for sale,
AT EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Window Shade Manufacturers
And importers of
CURTAIN GOODS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Reade-st.
Have an unrivaled stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
of their own manufacture, which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and German Damasks, Satin, De laines, Cornices, &c. at low prices.
No. 291 Broadway.

A Large and Beautiful Stock of
LADIES GOLD WATCHES,
by the best makers,
OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS AND STYLES,
at greatly reduced prices.
ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.
From the American Agriculturist.
For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.
From the Tribune.
To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.
From the Independent.
Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s
New Patent Sewing Machine.
COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest price machines for
ONE QUARTER THE COST.
Agents wanted; full instructions furnished.
Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

Electro-Magnetic Burglar or House Alarm.—Warranted a perfect security to all your doors and windows, and a protection to persons and property. It is
NO JOKE—NO HUMBUG!
But a practical thing—needs only to be understood to be adopted.
E. HOLMES, Proprietor,
No 370 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
New and beautiful styles,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

Removal.
The undersigned, having removed to the eligible locality No. 566 Broadway, south-east corner of Prince-st., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel intend devoting special attention to ordered work, and to that end will be continually receiving the latest styles of fabrics, which will be made up to measure through the aid of our efficient corps of cutters, at moderate charges; while our stock of the finer qualities of ready-made garments will be such as will enable us to maintain the supremacy heretofore awarded our work in that line.
W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.

White Linen Drawers—Also, Gauze Silk, Merino, and Cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, wholesale and retail. Prices low.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
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E. T. Wilde's Splendid Millinery.
Newest French styles. Lowest cash prices.
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Ladies' Splendid Gaiters, with and without heels, from 12s. to 20s.; charming Slippers, 6s. to 10s. per pair. Lovely boots and shoes for children, all styles and prices. Ladies, remember
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, [illegible] J. & S. SAUNDERS, [illegible] No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Oxygenated Bitters.—The cures effected by this remedy are truly astonishing. The confirmed dyspeptic regains his pristine vigor, the asthmatic "breathes free," indigestion disappears. These Bitters produce these wonders. Let all who suffer try them.

How Shall I Restrain my Passions, and cultivate my higher nature, and in what pursuit can I make the most of myself? Get a correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter, at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.—Instantaneous hair dye, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—COOKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, WILLIAM HENRY MORRIS to MARIA WALDEN, daughter of Joseph P. Cooke, and niece of the officiating clergyman.

BOCCUS—DOWLING.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Mr. ROBERT BOCCUS to Miss CORNELIA MARIA, second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HERRICK—PRICE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. John M. Krebs, WILLIAM HERRICK to MARY FRANCES, youngest daughter of the late Thomson Price, Esq.

CLARK—ANDERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 20, by the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON CLARK to Miss HANNAH MATILDA ANDERSON, both of this City.

COLE—PETTIGREW.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., Mr. CHARLES COLE to Miss ELLEN ROWENA PETTIGREW, both of this City.

WEEKS—PETTIGREW.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., Mr. JOHN HENRY WEEKS to Miss MARY JANE PETTIGREW, both of this City.

LISTER—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Holman, Mr. EDWIN LISTER, of Tarrytown, to Miss HANNAH A. SMITH, of this City.

PARSONS—WETMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 31, by the Rev. J. B. Hagg, SAML. B. PARSONS, of Flushing, to C. ELIZABETH WETMAN, of the former place.

SPADER—HAMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. J. B. Haganey, JEREMIAH V. SPADER to MARIA L., daughter of Lebaron Hammond, all of the former place.

COWL—SHERMAN.—At Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 26, by the Rev. E. P. Benedict, Mr. WM. H. COWL to Miss CARRIE M., daughter of Hiram Sherman, Esq., of Quaker Hill.

GRAIN—KEELAND.—On Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. Henry Anthon, FRANCIS H. GRAIN to ALICE, daughter of Henry Keeland.

DUANY—MORANGE.—At the Cathedral, in Albany, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, PABLO DUANY, of Santiago de Cuba, to ANNA R., daughter of Peter M. Morange, Esq.

KETCHUM—BURRITT.—In Westport, Conn., at the country seat of the bride's father, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, CHARLES J. KETCHUM to PHEBE, daughter of Francis Burritt, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CLIFTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, GEORGE GIDEON CLIFTON, only child of Gideon and Mary Ann Clifton, aged 12 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, East 50th st. and 2d-av., at 2½ o'clock on Thursday, June 3.

PARMENTON.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, June 1, after a severe illness, Mrs. GERTRUDE PARMENTON, wife of John Parmenton, Sr., in the 64th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Joseph Duvall, No. 37 Grand-st., Williamsburg, on Thursday, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

O'HARA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 1, JANE, wife of Charles H. O'Hara, of Stamford, Conn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Gelston, 9th-st., second house east of 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at 2 o'clock from Hamilton-av. Ferry.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Monday, May 31, of asthma, RICHARD F. RUSSELL, son of the late William Russell, of this City, aged 38 years.

His remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BAXTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, MARGARET, wife of Alexander H. Baxter, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Rev. Dr. Dunbar's Church, Macdougal-st., this morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BLOSSOM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 2, CHARITY F., wife of Benjamin Blossom, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers Robert M. and Josiah Blackwell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 190 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 4, at 3 P. M. His remains will be taken to Astoria.

HIBBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 2, FRANKLIN PURDY, only son of Charles and Sarah E. Hibbard, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, James M. Oakley, No. 74 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HINSDALE.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Tuesday, June 1, HORACE HINSDALE, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, corner Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to be present, without further invitation.

SCHUYLER.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday evening, June 1, ABRAHAM, son of the late Abraham L. Schuyler, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will leave Fulton Ferry at 1 o'clock, and the Flatbush omnibuses leave and return every half hour.

DU VERNET.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, June 2, at his residence, No. 24 Morris-st., CHARLES K. DU VERNET, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, June 3, at St. Mathew's Church, No. 80 Sussex st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

MURRAY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday morning, June 1, LIZZIE CLARK, daughter of the Rev. N. Murray, D. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) June 3, from the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

WHITTINGHAM.—On Monday evening, May 31, RICHARD WHITTINGHAM, in his 82d year.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 3, at 2 o'clock (not, as by mistake in evening papers, 3) P. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited.

HAVE YOU READ
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DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S GREAT STORY,
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THE TRAPPER GUIDE?
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If not,
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GO TO THE NEAREST NEWS AGENT,
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Out early This Morning.
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Have already been Sold!
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NOW IS THE TIME TO USE LANGLEY'S great Spring medicine. "Buy me and I'll do you good," the labels say. Then wisdom asks, why delay, for the bottle is large, the price for one is small, and all who use it the pledge is life and health to all. The ladies all like it, for it is sure to do them good. Ask for LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters.
Sold by druggists for only 25 cents, everywhere.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 140 Fulton, Billiard Palace, 18 Tables, Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

ALBERT FREESTONE.
THE COMPANY SUPPLY
FROM THEIR QUARRIES
At Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the
ALBERT FREESTONE,
of EITHER COLOR,
delivered at any point on
the Atlantic seaboard.
Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.
Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the
DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE,
admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.
Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.
The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.
SAM'L P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Company's Office, No. 18 Nassau st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858.
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates,
for Cash or Credit, our very large
and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.,
FELTONS,
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J. A. NASH, Editor and Publisher.
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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or is willing to make herself generally useful; has got the best of City references if required. Would do general housework for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 166 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY one who thoroughly understands her business; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses neatly, and all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children or chamberwork in a permanent situation. The best of City references. Apply at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation, in a respectable family, as chambermaid and waitress; she understands needlework, &c. and is willing to make herself generally useful; would prefer a situation in a respectable millinery establishment. Address J. LUX, No. 23 Chambers st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation in the country, to take care of a horse, cow, and work on the place. He is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing and obliging. A quiet home more than wages sought for. Call or address J. R. T., Bowery Hotel, Room No. 22, No. 336 Bowery, corner of 4th-st. for one day only.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, understands meats, pastry, jellies, game, &c., is an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; both have excellent recommendations; have no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 182 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSMAKER, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is fully competent to fill both situations; is willing to go out by the day or month. No lady need apply except one that is willing to give good wages. Call at No. 184 [illegible]-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; or as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; or would do housework; no objections to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's for three days, who will give her a good recommendation, at No. 7 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID, BY a young woman that can cut and fit ladies' dresses; understands hair dressing, can do all kinds of family sewing, embroidering and fine fluting. Can give satisfactory reference from her present employer. Call or address No. 180 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 52 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Call from 10 to 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a situation as cook; is a good plain washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE WOMEN, WHO are not afraid of work, situations as good plain cooks, washers and ironers, or to do general housework. They are obliging, "willing to be told," not inclined to visit, and are well recommended. Apply at Wallace's, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as a good cook and to wash and iron, as laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 78 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waiter, or as waitress alone; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 73 East 18th st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Can be seen for two days. No objection to go to the country, with a family.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, desires a situation as assistant to some lady teacher, or take charge of a small school, and will be satisfied with a very small salary at first. She is well educated, and can furnish references. Address E. W. S., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; or as chambermaid or nurse. Understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference. Would prefer going a short distance in the country. Apply at No. [illegible] West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies, and preserves of all kinds; can do fancy cooking in any style; no objection to a respectable boarding house or hotel. Has good references; likes the country. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION, AS housekeeper in a widower's family, or to take charge of a house during the Summer, for a family going in the country. Further information may be obtained at No. 73 Hicks-st. Brooklyn; or she would be happy to attend to any calls through the Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork or the housework of a small family, and has no objections to go in the country; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 16th-st., up stairs, third story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City reference from her last place, and is willing to go a short distance into the country. Call at 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 107 East 1[illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation, as chambermaid or waiter, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has good City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 678 Houston st., third floor, room No. 15, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 East 9th-st., near the corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go into a small family to do general housework; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 37 State-st., Brooklyn, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, and wishes to make herself useful; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as cook, the other as waitress; both fully competent in the above capacity, and have the best of reference. Call at No. 188 11th st., near Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 88 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, as chambermaids and waiters, or nurses and seamstresses, or would do light housework. They are efficient and well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework, in a small family, or would do chamberwork; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and city, or to act as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of references. Call or address No. 227 East 1[illegible]th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY RESPECTABLY connected, and with first-class references, an engagement as matron or housekeeper, where experience and thorough reliability would be appreciated. Address C. B., No. 139 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Wooster-st., in the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse; and understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is a good baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City references can be given by calling at No. 124 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and can make herself otherwise useful. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 Attorney-st., between Division and Grand sts.

WANTED.—A PARISIAN YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED to teach, wishes a situation during the Summer months in the country as governess, to teach Spanish and French. Apply at No. 28 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or to do either, with the washing, by an experienced person, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 11[illegible] 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, in a small private family. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 439 Greenwich-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family, as first class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Apply at No. 7 [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A WORTHY GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good home more desirable than wages; inquire for two days at her late employer's, No. 71 East [illegible]

WANTED—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 1[illegible] West 26th st., to be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse, and is quite competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to take care of one or two running about; has the very best of City reference; has lived seven years in her last situation, and is very kind and attentive in sickness; has no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork and mind children, or chamberwork and waiting on a small private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Will be found willing and obliging. Has good City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 311 East 17th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a respectable family; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread, and also first-rate at pastry; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to country or city. Call at No. 242 Avenue B, between 14th and 15th sts., 3d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HARD-WORKING, industrious girl, who is a very good plain cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; is not afraid to work; willing to go in the country, and has excellent references; a steady, good place more desired than wages. Apply for CATHERINE, at No. 16 Tillary-st.; Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer, or to do the general housework for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and to assist in the chamberwork; is a good seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen, for three days, by calling at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place. 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent baker; also, a first-rate washer and ironer. Unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 298 6th-av., between 19th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in a genteel family as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. *Best of reference given. Call, or address No. 203* West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women, one as nurse and seamstress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by a nice American girl of 16 and a good colored cook. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to do a little sewing; the best of reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and do plain sewing or chambermaid and waitress. The best of reference given. Call at No. 160 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., ground floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant German girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 191 Adams-st, in the rear house, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Protestant German girl, to do the housework of a family; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; would be willing to go in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No 137 East 11th-st., between avenue A and 1st-av. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, laundress, and general housework; is a first-class bread baker, and not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., near Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a good cook, washer and ironer, and understands all kitchenwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 515 Grand-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; a good baker and good cook; call at No. 127 West 24th-st., to be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, with good testimonials, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or children, and do sewing. Can be seen at No. 115 38th-st. near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Call at No 13 Orchard-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework or to take care of children; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 155 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family. Best of references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid or nurse, who can give a good recommendation from a lady with whom she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at 2[illegible] West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Good City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 65 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a respectable young woman with good City references; understands shirt-polishing and fluting. Call at No. 131 16th-st., west of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do cooking and light washing. Can give a three years' reference at her present place, No. 102 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Good City reference given. Call at No, 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation to do chamberwork and take care of a child. Call at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

CALIFORNIA.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW of respectability, wishing to go to her relatives in California, is desirous of engaging with a lady, who would be willing to pay her passage for her services during the voyage; is a first-rate seamstress, children's nurse, or to wait on a lady. Address EMILY, No. 115 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND THOROUGH book-keeper to take charge of the books at a colliery near Ashland, Penn. To one who can offer undoubted reference (none other need apply) a desirable situation is offered. Apply at No. 110 Broadway, room No. 2, Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED with the wholesale grocers, to act as outdoor agent. The very best reference required. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No 350 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the care and grooming of horses, cleaning carriages and harness and to drive occasionally; he must also be able to milk. None but those who can bring good references need apply. Call before 10 A. M. on JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, a Protestant woman; she will be required to attend on grown children; to understand washing, and to bring City reference for honesty, steadiness and cleanliness. Apply at No. 12 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN AS COOK, AND to wash and iron. None need apply who cannot bring good recommendations for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness. Apply at No. 12 Lafayette-place, after 9 o'clock. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—TWO HARNESS-MAKERS AND ONE carriage-trimmer to go a short distance in the country. A steady job and good wages given. Inquire at Tammany Hall at 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE THAT CAN COME well recommended, and is willing to assist in the laundry; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 57 Morton-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A COOK, TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE into the country. Apply at No. 21 Waverley-place.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS WANTED.—Apply at No. 61 London terrace, (23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. The applicant must be a Protestant, and able to give unexceptionable City references.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 188 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PURCHASERS WANTED FOR STATE, County, and Town rights, in one of the best Patents ever offered to the public. To any one located or wishing business in any city or large town this is an opportunity which cannot be equaled. As the amount invested can very soon be realized, it requires no capital to carry on the business, and the most wealthy class of people are your customers. Address OSMAN, Box No. 155, this office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE an interest in a legitimate business, successfully established, which can be largely increased by associating a good business man with the present owner; a man with a Western or Southern acquaintance and some means, preferred. Apply at No. 26 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE is now offered to a business man with a capital of $2,[illegible] to $3,000, in one of the best business in the country, already established—an extension, an increase of business, the sole reasons for a partner. For further particulars, address B. J. A., Box No. 814, Worcester, Mass.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. [illegible] STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry [illegible]

RARE CHANCE—$20,000.—FIRST-CLASS desirable real estate to exchange for any kind of merchandise. Address F., No. 112 Lovejoy's Hotel.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 2[illegible] Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, a situation as steward or assistant in the office of a hotel, or would take charge of any department in a hotel. Has had eight years' experience, and can furnish most unexceptionable City references as to honesty, sobriety and industrious habits. Address, for two days, D. J. P., Box No. 177 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from last employers, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address M. R., box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH 19 years of age, in some respectable family; perfectly understands the care of horses; is accustomed to work in and around a gentleman's house; is sober, industrious and willing; can write a fair hand; the best of reference, if required, from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 311 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; one who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has long experience in this country and the old country. The advertiser is a thorough groom as well as driver; will be found willing, competent and obliging, in any respectable family. Has the best of City recommendations. Address L. D., corner 10th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter—Protestant—with good City references from his last place, wants a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, marketing, makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address No. 63 4th-av., at the French bakery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands his business in all its branches; no objections to going in the country; best of City reference can be given from his last place. Can be seen at the Saddlery Store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WILLING young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is a careful driver; is also a good plain gardener and farmer; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, (an American,) a situation in any respectable business. Is well acquainted with the wholesale and retail fur trade. Can keep books, and is a good judge of money. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address K., Box No. 188, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man, a Protestant, who perfectly *understands his business, and can produce the highest* recommendations. Apply at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has no objections to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J. F., Box No. 158, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, of genteel appearance and address, who well understands the business, and can produce the highest of testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to U. G. E., Union-square Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man who understands his business; has a general knowledge of gardening; can make himself generally useful on a farm or otherwise. References unexceptionable. Address THOMAS, Box No. 108 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, or waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference from his last employers; can fill either situation so as to give perfect satisfaction. Address L. B., Box No. 145 *Times* office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable Englishman, as groom and coachman, one who perfectly understands his business. No objection to go in the country. Can furnish the best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. P., Box No. 154, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CONFIDENTIAL man, a Protestant, either as light porter in a store or waiter in a private family. He is accurate in keeping accounts, and would work in any respectable establishment where he could be permanently employed. Call or address J. A., No. 87 Varick-st. in the rear, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendation. Apply to JOHN B. RYER, saddle store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man; understands the care of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; willing to make himself useful; good reference given. Address J. K., No. 345 7th-av, rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as waiter, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and can produce good City reference. Call at, or address J. T. MORRIS, Grocer, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for J. M., until engaged.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S SITUATION, BY a young man who can bring the best of recommendations; having been four years in his last place. Apply at No. 71 William st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (English,) a situation as waiter in a private family, with good references. Address R. B., care of Jeffreys Brothers, machinists, No. 181 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter; can drive, if required; has best of City reference. Apply for a few days at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th st.

WANTED.—TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND clothiers—a situation as bushelman; would make himself generally useful. Best of reference and security if required. Call or address THOS. WEST, 316 Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman; country preferred; has the best of City references. Call for 2 days at No 49 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY AN Englishman, in a private family; is a single man, with good reference to late City employers. Address WAITER, Book and News Store, 537 Broadway, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th st.

INSTRUCTION.

HOME SCHOOL.—NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTchester County, N. Y., 19 miles from New-York City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. A quiet and delightful retreat during the Summer months. Tuition in English, French, German, with board and washing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarders limited to 12. For particulars, address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, the Principal, as above. May be seen from 10 to 1 every Saturday, at No. 127 William-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

CHEAP WRITING CLASSES.—LADIES OR gentlemen wishing to join Mr. PAINE'S cheap writing, book keeping and arithmetic classes, should apply immediately at No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Some of Col. PAINES' pupils, who made mere marks and scrawls before taking lessons, now write a very handsome hand, after only twelve lessons. —*Herald of the Times, Newport.*

GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the French language, and who has been a resident governess in a French school in this City, would like to obtain pupils in a private family, where a few hours' instruction each day would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 139, *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, with French and music, would wish to obtain a few pupils to instruct in all or either of those branches. She can give the best references from her present pupils. Terms moderate. Address C. C., Union-square Post-Office.

EDUCATION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, RESIDENT in North Orange, N. J., would receive 2 young ladies of from 9 to 13 years of age to educate with her own daughters. Any family going abroad, wishing to leave the younger members of their family at home, will find this a favorable opportunity. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 58, P. O., North Orange, N. J.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW LESSONS ON the piano-forte with singing, at the Academy; to beginners at $5 for twelve lessons. Also the guitar, accordeon and violin taught; terms moderate. Two new 7-octave pianos for sale or to let, very cheap, at No. 200 Grand-st.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

MISSES BOHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. [illegible]

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS—A LADY OF KIND DISPOSITION and affable manners desires a situation as Governess; can teach the English branches, understands the care of children in sickness and health; would take charge of a widower's family; no objections to travelling; good reference; would take situation of matron. Call or address a line L. C. M. No. 170 Bleecker-st.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desires an engagement as assistant teacher in a family. Her course of instruction comprises English, Music, French (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box 3[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK "PURE MILK COMPANY," having obtained from the last Legislature a liberal charter, have completed their organization, in conformity with its provisions, and now propose to the citizens of New-York and vicinity;

1. To open books for subscriptions to the capital stock, and to distribute the same in shares of ten dollars each, of which twenty per cent. shall be payable at the time of subscription, and the remainder as may be required.

2. To start with healthy cows, a large farm or farms, within easy distance from the City; to see that they are properly fed and cared for, and to supply parties with milk in its pure state.

3. In accordance with the provisions of the charter, the cans will be securely locked on the premises of the Company, and the milk drawn therefrom by means of valve faucets, so constructed as to prevent the possibility of adulteration or dilution.

4. In the distrubution and delivery of milk, the stockholders in the Company will be entitled to precedence over the general public, until the arrangements of the Company shall be so extended as to supply the wants of all.

The books of subscription will be opened at No. 54 Wall-st., second story, rear, (Room No. 6,) on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and remain open daily for one week, unless the capital, amounting to $150,000, shall sooner be subscribed for. By order of the Board of Directors,

J. G. ELLIOTT, Sec. R. M. STRATTON, President.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, or ladies, can be accommodated with desirable rooms and board in a private family, in the most pleasant part of Jersey City. The house has all the modern improvements. It is regarded by competent authority, as healthful as any place of resort in any part of the country. Address Box No. 283, Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

BOARDING.—NO. 371 TENTH-STREET, NEAR TOMPKINS SQUARE.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board for $8 50; also, a gentleman for $3 50; partial board, $2 25; the house is fine and airy, high stone stoop, with garden; stages pass the door; family private; two ladies can have board also.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a large, cheerful room and bedrooms, together or separately, with board, in a small, genteel family. Dinner at 6½ P. M. Inquire at No. 200½ West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—MRS. COX, FORMERLY OF NO. 375 Grand-st., has removed to No. 26 6th-av., where she can accommodate a few more boarders with light, pleasant and airy rooms.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a small family, at No. 111 Jay-st., Brooklyn, a few doors from Sands-st., and within a few minutes' walk of Catherine and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ONE ROOM, WITH bedroom and closets attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, a single room. House in a pleasant location, on the highest ground in Brooklyn; convenient to the ferries. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY AND gentleman, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board with very pleasant rooms in South Brooklyn, in a small private family, ten minutes' walk from South Ferry; gas and bath in the house. Address D. B., box No. 144, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board and pleasant separate rooms, in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., a few doors from Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also, two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by applying at No. 65 Hicks st. The neighborhood is desirable, and within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The best of references required and given.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARDING MAY be obtained in a highly respectable family, where the comforts of a home may be realized. Address HOME, Box No. 157, *Times* office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER.—The magnificent property known as Woodland Park, (late the residence of Hickson W. Field, Esq.,) 45 minutes by railroad from Chambers-st., is now open for the reception of families and single gentlemen. The spacious, elegant mansion, surrounded by 20 acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated, on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the river. Excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Commodious accommodations for horses and carriages. Cars and steamboat stop within three minutes' walk of the house; stages pass the gate every half hour. Apply or address Woodland Park, 151st st., Carmansville.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO RESPECTABLE families can be accommodated with board during the Summer months at a farmer's residence, where there are no other boarders. Residence desirable and healthy, near the Croton Lake; good fishing; 2½ miles from Mount Kisco Station, Newcastle, Harlem Railroad, or 5 miles from Sing Sing, Hudson River Railroad. Address ELIJAH H. BROWER, Mount Kisco Post-Office, Newcastle, W. C.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

VERY PLEASANT, AIRY ROOMS, WITH or without full board, for quiet young gentlemen; also, several large rooms, well adapted for two that would like to room together. Every comfort of a home warranted, and the table the best the market affords. Terms moderate. References given and required. Apply at No 55 East 12th st. Gas, bath, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or a family of three persons, can be accommodated for the Summer, or longer if desired, with a young married couple, in a house with every comfort, surrounded by shrubbery, with green-house, &c., on the Passaic River, 1½ miles from Newark depôt, access to which several times daily, by stage or steamboat; horse and carriage, if desired. Terms moderate, or the house will be let newly furnished till October. Address J. F. S., Box No. 466, New-York Post-Office.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rooms to let with board, to a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, in suites or separate. House with all the modern improvements, on high ground and open; very pleasant for a Summer or Winter residence, and convenient by cars and stages to all the business parts of the City.

NO. 227 EAST BROADWAY.—ROOMS with closets and single bedrooms, with water and gas, to let, with full or partial board, in a highly respectable house and neighborhood, where the comforts of home can be enjoyed on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

FRENCH BOARD.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH private family, occupying a modern-built house in a good neighborhood, would let two rooms with board, to a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen wishing to converse in the French language. Price from $5 to $8. Apply at No. 80½ West 26th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would let one or two rooms, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen; this is a rare opportunity for a person wishing a pleasant home. Apply at 267 East Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives. The house contains gas, water and all the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 463 Broome-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES EITHER FULL or partial board in a respectable private family, or where there are only a few boarders; a good table necessary, and west side of the City, above 14th st., preferred. Address, with particulars, A., Box No. 186, *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, BY A FAMILY of three adults, in a farm house, not more than an hour's distance from the City, where no other boarders are taken. Westchester County preferred. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 2,778, General Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FINE FARM MANSION on the Hudson, at New-Paltz Landing, accessible by rail and boat; fine fruit, shade, vegetables, &c. Terms moderate. A few select boarders taken. Apply at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 4 Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, N. Y.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can find a neatly furnished room, with gas and use of bath. Price $2 50 per week, or $3 50 each, with partial board. Location west of Broadway near Washington-square. Address, with real name, REED, Box No. 1[illegible]0, *Times* office. References exchanged.

THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ROOM on the third, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, will be let with or without board; 6th-av. cars pass the door; or would let the extension parlor on the first floor, suitable for a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick st.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND, at or near New-Brighton, by a gentleman and his wife—preference given to a house with few boarders. Answer, stating terms and location, to H. B., box No. 3,021, Post-Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, if required; also single rooms, in a brown stone house with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET on the second story, with or without partial board, in a private family. Bath on the same floor. In a pleasant, convenient location, on a stage route. References exchanged. At No 55 Amity st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st., Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, ROOMS AND board in a respectable neighborhood, not below 14th-st. Satisfactory references required and given. Address [illegible]KER, Box No. 125, *Times* office, and state terms, conditions, &c.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR SUMMER, AT Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., Jersey City, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. The most desirable rooms either for families or single gentlemen will be vacated early in June, and can now be secured.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, a front room and bedroom on the second floor, with pantries, gas and bath on same floor; location desirable. No. 27 Cottage-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, will let one room without board, furnished or unfurnished; the room has gas in it. Apply at No. 6 First-av., near Houston-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—PARTIES DESIRING transient or permanent board may obtain such in a private family. Apply at No. 2[illegible] 4th-av. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to a single gentleman, with gas and bath, with or without breakfast, at No. [illegible] East 15th-st. References exchanged.

A FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they want, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with rooms and partial board, at No. 160 East 23d-st. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A [illegible] room with breakfast within an hour's ride of the City. Address, stating terms, &c., L. S. BUSH, Box No. [illegible], Post-Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 88 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

BOARDING.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Also, a small front room. Apply at No. 30 Bond-st.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone front house in Hooper-st., between Bedford and Lee avs; situation elevated and healthy. The cars from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint run within a few rods of the house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to S. COCKROFT, Esq., No. 73 South 7th-st., or at No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET, or lease to a good tenant, one of the best business corner stores, and dwelling, if desired, on the 8th-av., with or without stock and fixtures; has been occupied by the present owner as a temperance grocery for the past sixteen years, and to let on account of the owner retiring from business. Apply at No. 675 8th-av., corner 47th st. Also, for sale, a patent hoist wheel, nearly new; apply as above.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, A VERY HANDSOME cottage, just finished, on the Hudson River, within two hundred yards of the depôt, 152d-st.; has a beautiful view of the river. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,186 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE CONVENIENT HOUSE, IN excellent order, in 24th-st., near 4th-av., suitable for a genteel boarding house. Furniture for sale very cheap. Also to let, a small genteel house, in proper order, in 2[illegible]th-st., near 6th-av. Furniture, nearly new, for sale. Apply to W. H. LUSK, No. 292 4th av., near 23d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad Station and Steamboat landing at Hastings, and 3½ miles north of Yonkers, with stable, coach-house, orchard and about 8 acres of land. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 370 Broadway, well adapted for a merchant tailoring establishment, or any other light business, being well lighted, centrally located and in thorough repair. Apply to JOHNSON & CAMERON, No. 370 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with garden and stable attached, in the village of Flushing, situate within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt and Steamboat Landing. Inquire of GEO. W. QUACKENBOSS, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York, or of H. S. HOVER, Flushing.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house No. 511 Broome-st. For terms, apply to Mr. BETTS, No. 19 William st., New-York. Possession immediately.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ON REASONABLE terms, a neat cottage, with large garden and stable, on Bedford-av., convenient to the cars. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—Furnished or unfurnished; very pleasantly situated near the Railroad Depôt. Apply to JACOB H. WHITSON, Main-st., or JOSEPH WILLETS, No. 113 Water st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway, extending to New st. Apply at No. 346 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

STOP AND READ.—TO LET, ON THE NORTH side of 81st st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., a 3 story and high-basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, 2 lots of ground and barn, rent to the 1st of May $350, or to sell cheap. Apply at No 212 Broadway, E. B. HOLMES, or to Mr. THOMPSON, 3d-av. and 82d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THREE months, a three story and basement house, situated near Madison-square; it has all the modern improvements, and is completely furnished, including glass and China. Rent, $300. Apply to Mr. WM. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND-floor of house No. 126 Orchard-st., to single gentlemen, or to a small family, unfurnished. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone, high stoop house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, 24x60 feet. Will be sold low, and on terms to suit. A smaller house in the city, or a place in the country, will be taken in part payment. House now open for inspection; keys at No. 122 West 44th-st. If not sold it will be rented. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 284 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RYE—A HOUSE and out-buildings, with about three acres of land, pleasantly situated on the turnpike road, less than a mile south of Rye Depôt. There are about ten rooms; four large rooms on the first story. The house can be rented without the land, if desired. Inquire of J. C. WORDEN, Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot—lot 25 *feet* front, 102 feet deep, with stable in the rear; is situated on north side of 82d st., between 3d and 4th-avs., will be sold very low; terms easy. For further particulars, inquire on the premises or to V. B. VAN SICKLIN, No. 1 Park-Row.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR WELL located Western lands, or unincumbered property near this City—two strictly first class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front houses, size 25x65, replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to JAMES BUTLER, No. 80 Nassau st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A ROW OF handsome and most desirable residences in the XVIIth Ward, near 2d-av., suitable for small and genteel families. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE CITY OF CHICAGO—For sale, or exchange for merchandise or other property in or near the City of New-York, 80 acres of land, about three miles distant from the City of Chicago. Apply to J. L. DORRANCE, No. 191 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front house, No. 137 Joralemon-st., with all the modern improvements, in excellent order and repair. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A large two-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, with a new steam engine of about ninety horse power. Inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY for sale at auction on THURSDAY, June 10, on the premises at 3 o'clock P. M. That valuable mill property and timber land, in Damascus, Wayne county, Pa., 125 miles or five hours from this city. It consists of about 486 acres, the greater part of it covered with a large growth of heavy timber, suitable for sawing; the bark is valuable and can be sold at tanneries within one-eighth of a mile; a valuable water power supplied from Calkin's Creek, which can be increased extensively. It is one mile from the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, the Delaware River running between it and the farm; the close proximity of the river to the timber renders it easy to make rafts for transport to the Philadelphia market. It is 2½ miles from Cochecton Station, at which persons visiting the place should stop by the mail train at 8 A. M., or at Narrowsburg by the express train at 6 A. M.

The buildings consist of a good two-story house with kitchen and wood house attached. Also, four other dwellings for the employes of the place, one new store, one new coachmaker's shop, smith shop with trip hammer driven by water power, barns, &c., &c., a grist mill 40 years in operation, (known as Young's mills,) two saw-mills, all in working order. Terms of sale: 10 ℘ cent on the day of sale, 15 ℘ cent on the 1st of July, when possession will be given, 25 ℘ cent on the 12th day of August, 1859, the balance on bond and mortgage. The stock, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, and a fine pair of working oxen, farm wagons, farming tools, household furniture, &c., will be sold the same day. For further information, inquire of Major Thompson, No 27 Wooster-st., New-York City; of Rev. Thomas Mack, Damascus, Wayne county, Pa., or R. S. Cushman, No. 376 Broadway, Albany.

It is estimated that the timber and bark on the place will pay the whole amount that the farm will sell for, as it will be sold positively on the day without any reservation whatever, by order of the heirs of John Thompson, deceased.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 150 acres of land, situate about four miles from Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York. This farm is within a half hour's ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour's ride by cars to the City of New-York. There is a handsome ridge of land near the centre of the same, and adjoining "Lake Alexander," a sheet of water of about one mile in circumference, about one third of which is bounded by this farm. It is well watered, and has abundance of fruit. In a good neighborhood, and is for sale cheap.

For further particulars, apply to either of the following persons: A. M. C. SMITH, Esq., American Express Co.; BENSON B. SMITH, No 4 Broad-st., New-York, or to JACOB S. ODELL, executor, Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—LOCATED FOUR MILES north of Middletown, Conn., containing 188 acres, with house and out-buildings, in good order, plenty of fruit, well watered. The stock and fixtures will be sold at an appraisal, if desired. Cars from New-York stop within half a mile of the house. This is one of the most desirable places in the State of Connecticut. Inquire of V. ELLIOT, No. 237 Fulton st., New-York.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY.—WILL BE sold at auction on June 10, at Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., a valuable farm with grist mill, saw mills, smith shop, store and five dwellings, 486 acres heavy timber. For full particulars, see advertisement in New-York *Times* and New-York *Tribune* on Mondays and Thursdays.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—Six acres of land, with two houses and barn, near Milton Landing, well stocked with fruit. For further particulars, address the subscriber, Milton, Ulster County, or inquire on board of the barge Milan, foot of Murray-st.
J. HANDLEY.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to take charge of the music in any Protestant Church in the City desires an engagement. The best of City references furnished, as to competency and character. Address MUSIC, Box No. 1,970, New-York Post-Office.

HOTELS.

1858.
THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
Notre Dame st., Montreal.
JOSEPH H. DALEY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MANSION HOUSE IN WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—For sale, the mansion house of the late Hon. Daniel Noble, in Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., with the out-buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. The house was planned and built with care, under the superintendence of the late owner, and is a large, comfortable and beautiful residence. Ten acres of choice land adjoin the estate, much of it front land, which is occupied for garden, orchard and tillage. An office is on the premises.

Williamstown is attractive on account of the presence there of intellectual and Christian society, including the Faculty of Williams College, and also on account of the grand and diversified mountain scenery.

Mr. Newcome Love, upon the premises, will show the house and grounds to those who wish to look at them. The terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to
CHARLES STODDARD, No. 33 Milk-st., Boston.
or to GEO. F. BETTS, Esq., U. S. District Clerk's Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOW, AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., the country seat known as Oak Hill, on Whitney av., 1½ miles from the depôt. The grounds contain 3¼ acres, upon which there is a grove of native forest trees, and a large variety of choice fruits, good garden, &c. The dwelling is a two-story and attic frame house, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country. It is nearly new, well built, and is in perfect order, has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c. The barn, stable, carriage-house, &c., are conveniently arranged, and well adapted for the place.

To a person wishing a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, and its location (being so near the City of New-Haven) will also make it a profitable investment. For terms, (which will be accommodating,) and card of admission apply to P. O. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

Also, a splendid farm at Rye, Westchester County.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Far Rockaway, L. I., about 2 miles from the Pavilion, on the Rockaway Turnpike, near the toll gate, a new two-story and basement house, in modern style and in fine order, with about 20 acres of first-rate land, divided into arable, wood and pasture. A first-rate chance for a gentleman, farmer or gardener. It will be sold cheap and terms easy. Possession when desired. Apply on the premises, or to T. J HALL, room No. 6 *Times* Building, or to W. H. McKINNEY, 20 [illegible]-st.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES IN RYE FOR SALE—About half a mile from the New-Haven Railroad depôt; 225 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, 75 of which will be sold in six separate lots, if desired, each commanding a magnificent view of Long Island Sound for 50 miles, which, in point of picturesque scenery, delightful drives and sea-bathing, no section of the State offers greater attractions. Apply to PECK & BUSH, Port Chester, or DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The advertiser, about going abroad, will let his residence, partially furnished or unfurnished, for two years from 1st of July, or later.

The house, three minutes' walk from depôt, is finished with every convenience, contains dining-room, with conservatory adjoining, filled with choice plants; library, two drawing rooms, six bedrooms, laundry and kitchen, and large bath-room; gas and water in the house; stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c.; grounds 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with variety of choice fruit, and grapes in abundance.

Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. [illegible] Dey-st., New-York; or address P. O. Box No. 142, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET VERY LOW—Or will be exchanged for City property, situate at Pelham Bridge, about 8 miles from Harlem. The house is 3 stories, with a 2-story kitchen; has been built 6 years, has just been painted and papered throughout, is in complete order; there are 3 acres of ground with 1,000 feet water front, a variety of fruit trees, vegetable garden, coach and out-houses, capital well of water, excellent bathing and fishing, has an extensive view, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful locations to be found in the State. For particulars, apply to FOWLER, at the gate-house, Pelham Bridge, or to J. L. DODGE, No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Newark, N. J., about one mile from Market or Centre-st. Depôt; house large and commodious; grounds contain an acre; well stocked with a variety of fruit trees. The location for health and beauty of scenery is unsurpassed. Price $6,500. For particulars, inquire of W. R. McSAYRE, near Centre-st. Depôt, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located at Dobbs' Ferry, fine river view, large house, garden, plenty fruit trees, grapes, &c., about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt or Steamboat Landing. Inquire at J. P. WEPPERT'S Piano-stool Store, No. 390 Canal-st., near West Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With land from three to forty acres, beautifully situated among the hills twenty miles from town by the Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit depôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to ANSON BLAKE, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ hours' ride from New-York, a beautiful country seat with 15 acres of land; house partially furnished. For particulars, apply to D. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to LINDLEY H. MILLER, (Miller, Stonesburgh & Miller,) No. 74 Wall-st., 3d floor, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE AT BERGEN Point, N. J., with half an acre of land, beautifully situated on the water, and having a fine view of Staten Island and the Bay; one hour from New-York by the Staten Island steamboats. Apply to JOHN PARET & SON, No. 88 Chambers-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. [illegible] Gold-st.

TO BE LET—A HOUSE, FURNISHED, IN ORANGE, New-Jersey, picturesquely situated on the Mountain, containing 11 rooms. Price $1,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

KEYPORT.—FOR SALE, A VERY DESIRABLE residence, fronting on the river, having a large water front, good house, fine garden, and about two acres of land. Fruit of all kinds will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of case, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR sell a new or second hand piano, go to the PIANO BAZAAR; if you want to hire or store a piano, go to the BAZAAR; if you want an advance on a piano left on storage, or for sale, go to the BAZAAR; if you have a piano that wants REPAIRING, REGULATING or TUNING, by an experienced workman, go to the PIANO BAZAAR, No. 424 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, 2d-floor.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano forte, large round corners, grand circular scale, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented, carved lyre and fret-desk, with City maker's guarantee; cost $[illegible]; at an immense sacrifice, for cash. Purchasers will find this an extraordinary chance to get a superior instrument. Residence No. 149 Wooster st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $[illegible], $[illegible], $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES—SQUARE AND BOUDOIR, with or without Eolian; Melodeons, and Harmoniums, new and second-hand, for sale or for rent at reduced rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 4th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, [illegible] of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SIX BEAUTIFUL SUPERIOR-TONED 7-octave piano-fortes, two with carved legs and scalloped bottoms, made of good material and fully warranted, will be sold at a great sacrifice—$[illegible]. Apply at No. 18 6th-av.

PIANO-FORTES.—AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT of second-hand Piano-fortes for sale or to let at the lowest rates. THADDEUS FIRTH, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 4th-st. Piano-fortes taken in exchange.

PROFESSORS OF THE PIANO-FORTE are respectfully invited to call and examine BONESTIER'S Patent Agile-main or Hand Exerciser, for Musicians, at No. 17 Ann-st., 3d floor.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM OF 100 TO 150 ACRES, ON a lease of three or five years, possession July 1, by a highly respectable and responsible party, one who might purchase if location suited; must have good dwelling, barns, and all necessary out-buildings, together with stock and farming utensils. State of New-York preferred. Any person having such property, may address SECURITY, office *Journal Commerce.*

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES—latest Paris style, just received; the [illegible] yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards [illegible] EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. [illegible] in 1840.

AUCTION SALES.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION
THIS DAY,
By JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
At No. 351 Broadway.

The entire balance of the stock of G. WILLIAMS & CO., will be sold as above, without reserve, in lots to suit retail purchasers and other dealers, comprising in part black and colored silks, mousselines, bareges and barege robes, lawns and other dress goods.

China, crape, stella, broche and other shawls. Linen goods in damask table-cloths, napkins, towels, &c., &c., besides a general assortment of fancy staple dry goods.

N. B.—The sale is positive, without the least reserve, to close the estate, and will be continued daily until the whole is sold off.

By order of C. G. HOOK, Assignee.
Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.

E. B. HEYER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.
The entire balance of the stock in trade
Of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Sale positive without the least reserve.
For further particulars, see advertisement under head of Dry Goods.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
THE GREAT SALE OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS
will take place,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
June 9, 10 and 11,
(Commencing, each day, at 10 o'clock A. M.,)
at
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.'S TRADE SALESROOMS,
No. 13 Park-row.

These rare and valuable works of art were purchased during the revolution under Garibaldi, in Rome, by a traveler of great taste and talent, and were forwarded to this country.

The Pictures are now on exhibition at the salesrooms, where catalogues may be had.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 180 Broadway. FRIDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room. ATTRACTIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, BRUSHES, PLATED WARE, &c. ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT.

300 dozen cast-steel hand and panel saws;
50 dozen assorted files; 50 dozen planters' hoes;
50 lots assorted planes, gauges, &c.; 100 dozen cork-screws;
200 [illegible] table and dessert cutlery;
100 dozen assorted pocket knives, on cards;
150 dozen assorted scissors, boxes and cards;
50 double and single barrel guns;
200 dozen hat, hair, cloth, shaving, shoe, stove and scrub brushes, dusters, &c.;
325 dozen clothes, chalk and fish lines;
200 dozen plated table, dessert and tea spoons and forks; plated castors, &c.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, 205 gross porcelain door, shutter and drawer knobs, door plates, &c.; 50 dozen parliament hinges, 1½ to 5 inches; 65 dozen files, [illegible], cistern [illegible], screw-boxes, &c. All of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, [illegible], &c., contained in the large five-story residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, TO-MORROW, (Friday, June 4), at 10½ A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs. China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, castors, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall étagères, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs, meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7 octave piano, pearl keys and front; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an endless variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER furniture, rosewood piano-forte, lace curtains, splendid Dresden vases and ornaments, carpeting, &c., on FRIDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 26 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., without any reserve, to satisfy a mortgage. T. GOULDSMITH will sell as follows: Rosewood 7-octave piano, richly inlaid, with solid pearl keys; one suit of parlor furniture, covered in the richest satin brocade, maroon and gold, one suite covered with crimson satin; also an extensive parlor suite to match in green silk velvet; rosewood library book-case, French plate pier glass, with marble consoles; lace curtains, landscape window shades, valuable oil-paintings—American and Italian scenery; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood marble top étagères, mirror doors and backs, Dresden China vases and ornaments, 500 yards of Brussels carpeting, reception chairs, &c. Dining room—Solid oak extension table, dining-room chairs, sofas, to suit the tables, ingrain carpet, mirror, mantel clock; also, a large variety of French China tea and breakfast plates, cut-glass ware, tea sets, punch bowls, table cutlery and plated ware. Chamber furniture—Twenty pure hair mattresses, spring do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with wash-stands to match, sofa beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, oval mirrors, curtains and cornices, Elizabethan and French bedsteads, toilet sets, and a general assortment of other chamber furniture, all of which must be peremptorily sold. No postponement on any account, rain or shine. Goods to be removed immediately. Cartmen will be in attendance.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, elegant Country Seat in Westchester County—the beautiful country seat known as the Leoline place, formerly belonging to DOMINIC LYNCH, deceased, situated at Clason's Point, fronting on Long Island Sound, in the County of Westchester, 10 miles from 39th st., New York, accessible thereto by private conveyance, railroad or steamboats. The property consists of 70 acres, 20 of which are of the most choice land, sloping down to the water with a gradual descent, beautifully wooded with a variety of clump and single forest trees, an abundance of apples, cherries, pears, &c. The house is large, built of stone in the most substantial manner, commanding a fine view of the river, Long Island and the surrounding country. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for three years at 7 per cent. Conveyances by Harlem Rail Road and steamboats *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to Harlem and Mott Haven, from which wagons can be procured to the place. If the weather should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed until the next fair day. Further particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 3 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Bond-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets; mahogany bedsteads, mahogany sofas and rockers, in hair-cloth; painted cottage suites, oval, mantle and pier mirrors, window curtains and cornices, marble-top washstands, mahogany and black walnut étagères, mahogany sideboards, centre and side tables; maple and black walnut cane-seat chairs, single and double hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets and coverlids, together with a general assortment of China, glass and kitchen ware. Sale peremptory.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 3, all the furniture in the house No. 70 West 26th-st., consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano, made by a City maker, and warranted for two years; three suites of rosewood parlor furniture covered in silk brocatel, rosewood étagere, side and centre tables, large pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant vases, lace curtains, cornices, &c.; rosewood bedsteads, bureau and washstand, hair mattresses and many other articles, too numerous to mention. For further particulars, see *Herald*, this day.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting, in part, of mahogany parlor suits, mahogany sofas, chairs, gilt-frame pier-glasses and mantel-mirrors, book-cases, oak marble-top buffet, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, wardrobes, &c. The whole will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1858, at the house No. 295 West 22d st. at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, being No. 7,585, and upon which default has been made, all the household furniture and fixtures contained in said house covered by said mortgage. Terms cash; bankable money. J. S. SLAUSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THEOLOGICAL and Miscellaneous Books, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, and following days, at 4 o'clock each day, a most valuable and rare collection of choice works in Theology, Science, History, &c., comprising more than 5,000 volumes. The sale of this mammoth collection affords an opportunity for enriching libraries rarely presented. Catalogues ready. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A large variety of first class securities will be offered, embracing some of the oldest Insurance Companies in New-York. For full particulars, see *Journal of Commerce, News, Express, Courier* and *Herald*, or catalogues, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 7.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade Sale of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 32 William-street. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 66 Beekman st. Seasonable, fresh goods direct from the manufacturers, without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY ABOUT DEclining housekeeping will offer for three days only, at private sale, their elegant household furniture which has only been used a few months. Rich rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatel, velvet and hair-cloth; elegant rosewood étagères, Turkish and reception chairs, oil-paintings, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 180 Broadway.—THURSDAY, June 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 394 Broadway, will be sold without reserve, a large assortment of carriages, wagons, rockaways, buggies, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.; all of the best City manufacture. Carriages warranted, when sold, for 6 and 12 months.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

THEO. STOUT, formerly with Duncan, Sherman & Co.
HENRY CLEWS, late with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
H. W. MASON, of Worcester, Mass.

STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Office Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Special attention given to the negotiation of COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOANS, &c.

We have reliable and prompt correspondents in every part of the Union and the British Provinces, and are prepared to make collections at the lowest rates.

Coupons, Dividends and Interest collected, and proceeds remitted without delay.

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JAMES BARNES, President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President of Bank of the Commonwealth.
J. J. PHELPS & BLISS.
PETER COOPER.
BOSTON:
WM. THOMAS, President of the Webster Bank.
BENJ. E. BATES, President of the Bank of Commerce.
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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

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ATHENS, BEYROUT, CONSTINOPLE,
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&c. &c.

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Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 15, 1857, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, May 26, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, *Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.*

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1858.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the ALBERT FREESTONE COMPANY, fixed by the charter on the first THURSDAY of June, will, by determination of the Directors, be held at the Company's offices, in the City of New-York, (No. 15 Nassau-st.) on the 3d proximo, at noon, when the order of business will be: First, The election of Directors for the ensuing year. Second, Such other business as is specified in the 7th section of the charter. Third, Such further business as may come before the meeting.
By order, SAMUEL P DINSMORE, Secretary.
Dated, New-York, May 24, 1858.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 23. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are invited to meet at the Mercantile Library in Astor place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the semi-annual statement of the business of the road, and to discuss the financial condition of the Company.
The Bondholders are invited to attend the meeting.
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of all the late debts, dues, assets and effects of the late firm of BOYD & PAUL, of the City of New-York. All persons having claims against the said firm are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay such debts to the undersigned at his office No 43 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. J. W. FEETER, Receiver, &c.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 596 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, can trot his mile in 3m. 8s. Also a black Scotch Pony, 46 inches high, warranted kind to saddle or harness; together with two [illegible], perfectly kind to saddle [illegible]. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FINANCIAL.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, MALCOLM CAMPBELL. | [illegible]
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 46 Wall-st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)
Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, X Guilders, X Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold.
BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.
5,000 SELECTED CAROLUS DOLLARS for sale.
NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

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CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 Wall st., Manhattan Bank,
New-York.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, L. I., May 17, 1858.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.
The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company is hereby called to be held at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors and confirming the action of the meeting of bondholders and stockholders held on the 1st of June, and for the transaction of other important business. By order of the Directors.

HOLDERS OF OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Mortgage and Income Bonds, Fort Wayne and Chicago 1st Mortgage Bonds, Ohio and Indiana Railroad 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, will please present the Coupons proposed to be exchanged for Sinking Fund Bonds, to the Trustee, Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, at his office room No. 6 of No. 35 Pine-st, for conversion. The Sinking Fund Bonds are now ready for delivery by him. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne county, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 12th of June, both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the Office, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, June 15. Polls open from 12 o'clock, M., to 1 o'clock, P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company 6 per cent. Bonds and Buffalo City Bonds, due this day, will be paid at our office on presentation
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1858.
THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON THE Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after this date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MAD River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, are requested to call at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st., and sign the agreement to fund the coupons, and receive a copy of the report showing the condition and prospects of the Company.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, LARGE and small, amounting to half a million of dollars, to lend on bond and mortgage on property in New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

WANTED.—SACRAMENTO COUNTY COURT house and jail bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 4 Broad st.

BANK NOTICES

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on shares of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1858.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th June. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Dowding,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
L. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J. Howland,
B. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company *offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.* ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—New-York, June 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on and after Saturday, June 5, 1858.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1858.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.
Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
HENRY BRECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to SIX CENTS per foot.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. C. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.
Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Aultman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other
MOWING MACHINES.
Depôt in New-York,
SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm, [illegible]. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$130
Second Cabin Passage.............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$112
Second Cabin Passage.............60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Hoodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., June 19	WEDNESDAY.....July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'N LIGHT..June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL..............July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $35.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Passage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, May 29, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, June 12, at 12, noon.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday July 10, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M., and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., &c. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW-YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC STORE,
Is removed from No. 389 Broadway,
To No. 1 CLINTON HALL, Astor-place.
WEBB & ALLEN,
Successors to J. A. Novello.

THE LATE BUSINESS AT NO. 72 CHATHAM-st. is continued at the old stand by H. B. HERTS, Sr., real estate agent, who will make liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and other merchandise, or purchase them for the highest cash price. Business strictly confidential, and all goods covered by insurance. Advances also made on real estate. Office No. 72 Chatham st. H. B. HERTS, Sr.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL WORK.
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.
First Series—Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness.
By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.
For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.
WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 9 in the evening.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR—PREPARED by Dr. SANDFORD, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver medicines now before the public.

Those Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose, taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle, taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles cure Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.
Retail Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSENDS, No. 229 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIdote, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. COBBETT, OF NO. 19 DUANE-ST., member of the New-York University, may be consulted privately on diseases; 27 years in the above speciality, three of which were at the hospitals of this City and Paris, enable him to treat successfully such cases as may have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases as a hospital affords. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, where all requiring sound medical treatment, on application to him, will meet with a physician of experience.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. Bi-monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

CAUTION TO MERCHANTS.—ALL WHO have an occasion to use KELLINGER'S LINIMENT buy none but what is sold in a long, large square bottle at 50 cents each. Dr. Kellinger most solemnly asserts that no one but himself has the right to make it.
DEWITT C. KELLINGER.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret *diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence* who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. KELLINGER WOULD CAUTION the public against the foul assertions of Wm. S. Dunham and others who report that they have bought the right to KELLINGER'S LINIMENT, which no human being can show. DEWITT C. KELLINGER.

REED'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND—FOR the cure of Throat, Bronchial and Lung diseases. In all cases where the directions are strictly adhered to, a radical cure is sure to follow. For sale at the principal drug stores.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 65 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st., to No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL DISCOVERY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH, light, strong, and so life like in appearance, that for artificial dentures it claims precedence to all other methods. An external application for extracting teeth without pain, which is neither unpleasant nor injurious, the only method whereby the mitigation or absence of pain is effected. Sets of teeth inserted from $8 to $50. Dr. EAGLETON, No. 319 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—TWO DENTISTS WANTED—one for plate work and one for operating. Apply to E. & A. PRETERRE, Dentists, No. 150 Bowery, New-York. N. B.—Only experienced hands need apply.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

TEETH.—DR. J. A. REED and V. W. BATE, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, at No. 186 THIRD-AVENUE, corner Eighteenth-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO 260. THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge. A. MEHAFFEY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or applying to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO LAWYERS.
A gentleman desires to get a situation as clerk with some law firm in this City. He is competent to take charge of the Registers, and is familiar with the practice under the code. Unexceptionable references given. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 160, Times Office.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHMENT OF THE SHIP LIBERTY, HER TACKLE, APPAREL AND FURNITURE.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant has been issued against the ship Liberty, of the City of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, whereof Benjamin Atkins is master; and that all persons who claim to have any demands against the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled, of proceedings for the collection of demands against ships and vessels and the acts amendatory thereof, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, the officer who issued the said warrant, within three months from the first publication of this notice, to wit, the 2d day of June, 1858, or that their remedy against such ship will be forfeited.

Also, that the said ship will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee, or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge such warrant, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Attorneys for [illegible] & Co., No. 16 Wall-st.
je2-law6mTh

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY E. SHELDON, WILLIAM J. HOYT, and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK against JOSEPH H. FISHER and ISRAEL FISHER.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1858.
Plaintiff's Attorney, [illegible]
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 2d day of June, 1858.
je3 law6wTh W. WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM B. PRIEST against WASHINGTON A. BATCHELLER, John Poag and Eliza A. Poag his wife, Henry A. Kent, James McBride, James Deveau, Thomas Woodward, Daniel Cromwell, Jr., Lizzie K. Poag, Emma Poag, and John Poag, Jr.—Amended Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 18th day of May, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Att'y.
my27-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 3, 1857.
ANN E. CHURCHMAN, JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.
d10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 3, 1858.
4f-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 46 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1857.
ALEXANDER HANNA, ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.
d17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.
SARAH STEELE, WM. I. STEELE, } Executors.
my26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTORINE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 120 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.
d17-law6mTh* LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—Papers, Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 3 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 30 cents each. Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 24.
Cut this out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—PROPOSALS for supplying draining tile for the Central Park, will be received at the office of the Architect-in-Chief of the Park, corner 5th-av. and 79th st., until June 9th, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if not satisfactory. Proposals must be accompanied by not less than two average specimens of each size of tile, and of the collars for connecting them, and manufacturers must be prepared to furnish, if required, one thousand of each size, on or before June 15, 1858, which shall not be inferior to the samples presented.

The tile are to be delivered, whenever required, on or near any road or cart path on the Park, below 86th-st., as fast as they may be wanted for the work. The whole amount to be delivered before Aug. 15, 1858.

All of the tile and collars will be subjected to inspection after their arrival, and must be as good as the samples accompanying the proposals, or they will be rejected. The price given must be for 1,000 feet.

The collars must be two inches wide if separate from the tile, or one inch wide beyond the end of the tile proper, if connected with it.

If circular patterns of tile are offered, the collars must surround them; if other patterns, the collars must cover the arch at top, and at least a part of the sides below the spring of the arch, in each case fitting snugly to the tile. The amount required for the present season will be as *follows:*

400,000 with an orifice of 1½ square inches.
125,000 with an orifice of 2 square inches.
30,000 with an orifice of 3 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 4 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 5 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 6 square inches.
And an equal number of collars for each size.

NOTE.—It is proposed that the tile should be tubular, and that they should be delivered on the Park, but proposals not complying with these conditions will be considered.

Contractors will be allowed to manufacture the tile upon the ground if they wish. In case they should do so, such clay and fuel as the Park affords would be placed at their disposal.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,
New-York, May 27, 1858. Architect-in-Chief.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HENRY E. RHOADES is not an agent for the sale of our pumps, nor is he in any manner authorized to transact any business for our firm. HOLMES & FOSTER, Assignees and Manufacturers of Fletcher's Patent Steam Pump, Nos. 175 and 177 Front-st., Williamsburgh.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE building of a sewer in Crosby-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., having passed the Common Council on the 31st ult., is now pending before the Mayor for approval. W. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the Ist, IIId, and VIth Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts. and the East River. The above work will comprise 2,310 lineal feet of brick sewers; 5,330 feet of 18-inch, 3,430 feet of 15-inch, 10,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

Also—The sewers in drainage districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts. and the East River, comprising 4,650 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,950 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and 9,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. 8, Halsey Building, No. 365 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
Dated BROOKLYN, May 26, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., up to Thursday, June 10, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating the new school-house now being erected in 46th-st., in the XXIId Ward, aforesaid, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JOHN [illegible],
WILLIAM [illegible], Jr.,
PATRICK MURPHY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
[illegible],
Building Committee of the XXIId Ward.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

THE KANSAS OUTRAGES.

[illegible] Side of the Story—Character of [illegible]—Movements—Hamilton's Proceedings, &c.

From Our Occasional Correspondent.

St. Louis, Friday, May 28, 1858.

Concerning the movements and manœuvres of that most worthy and gallant knight of the road, Captain Montgomery, it is difficult to get reliable information. My intelligence is derived from one of the members of the Lecompton Convention and a conspicuous manipulator in the Oxford Precinct frauds, whom I met at Westport about a week ago, and Dr. Hamilton, who has become so notorious as the leader of the "Border Ruffian" party, as it has been called, whom I met at St. Louis a couple of days afterwards. The statements of the former may not be regarded as infallible in their fidelity; however that may be, they are probably as reliable as the manifold [illegible] of the advocates of the redoubtable Montgomery. Dr. Hamilton, who was also a member of the Convention, and an ultra Pro-Slavery man, as well as being a very clever one, may not be considered as a prejudiced witness, but it is said that, by those who know him best, his word is rarely questioned.

On that delicate topic, however, I have nothing to say, further than that the narrative was given by Dr. Hamilton under circumstances which presented no temptation either to palliate his own acts or misrepresent those of others. The atrocities on each side are so unscrupulously magnified by the other that the following recital is offered by me, simply *quantum valeat*:

In the first place, Dr. Hamilton set out by stating that the whole story of Brockett's murdering three Free-State men in their beds was an unmitigated fabrication, without one solitary spark of truth. In the next place, he declares that the apologists for the outrages of Montgomery's gang have endeavored to fasten odium on his (Dr. Hamilton's) brother, who is a peaceable, well-disposed man, by taking special care to make no distinction in their statements between him and a Capt. Hamilton, who is one of Montgomery's most ruffianly subordinates.

The origin of the recent disturbances does not appear to be very clear. Between the more rabid Free-State men in Bourbon County, and the more ultra of the Pro-Slavery settlers in Fort Scott and its neighborhood, which is in immediate contiguity with the Missouri State line, a feeling of enmity, always ill-concealed and frequently exhibited, has existed for a year or more. The spite was aggravated by an attempt on the part of the Pro-Slavery men, which the Administration officials resisted, to compel the Free-State settlers to pay the taxes imposed by the Territorial Government. The Free-State men refused, were taken prisoners to the Fort, and released either because their captors, like the man who got the elephant in the lottery, did not know what to do with them, or because Jim Lane frightened them into compliance with his demands. The irritation increased. Montgomery, an officer of Lane's original army, a reckless ruffian, organized a band as reckless as himself, and, armed with Lane's commission, proceeded southward and began the work of plunder and bloodshed. He called on all the Free-State settlers and demanded that they should sign a paper by which they should be pledged to exterminate every Pro-Slavery resident, and join Montgomery's troop when called on. To this some of the Free-State men demurred, and the consequence was, that in many cases they were obliged to seek safety in flight; in most cases their cattle were driven off and their houses ransacked, and it was but rarely that their wives and daughters escaped brutal insult. One of the latest raids of Montgomery's men, has led to a variety of conflicting [illegible]. Dr. Hamilton's narrative, with which, for the main, Mr. Danforth's recital agreed, is as follows: Leaving Fort Scott, after they had perpetrated numerous outrages, they traveled northward through Franklin County, into Douglas, passing through Willow Springs, where they robbed the store of a man named Wm. Wells, from Virginia, a member of the Lecompton Convention, and a strong Democrat, who had been an unflinching advocate of the submission of the Constitution to the people. Traveling thence by rapid marches, they passed south of Lecompton and of the Lawrence road, and reached Franklin, where they expected to find a rich plunder. But their advent was announced by one who had secretly passed them in the night, and they were met by so determined a show of resistance, that they pushed on with [illegible] and made neither stop nor stay till they reached [illegible], in [illegible] County. Here they [illegible] a [illegible] driving a team of oxen. They [illegible] the negro [illegible] in the [illegible], and but a $5 50 piece in the latter, which they appropriated incontinently. Then, depriving him of a new felt hat, which he had just bought, and unyoking the oxen, they marched off with their booty, leaving the wagon on the roadside. While passing through Johnson County, on their way southward, they waylaid several people, plundered half a score houses, and stole a large number of cattle and horses. We next hear of them in Linn. Here they made a descent on the house of a Pro-Slavery settler, which they gutted completely. The women fled to the bushes and managed to conceal themselves while the band was engaged in plunder. The plain clothes were torn up and destroyed; the good ones carried off, and among the other *spolia opima* were a number of negro women's bonnets, which Dr. Hamilton said he would swear, on a stack of Bibles, he had seen subsequently adorn the heads of some of the women belonging to Montgomery's gang.

After this they committed that beastly outrage on a defenceless woman, the wife of a Free-State man, whom they obliged to fly to save his life, for which the annals of civilized warfare show no parallel. They forced her to denude herself, and, in that condition, to walk up and down their files, the butt of their beastly jests and blackguard assaults. Having ransacked the house, they departed, and came to a farmer's dwelling, where they found a little boy about seven years of age, whom his family, being made aware of Montgomery's approach, had abandoned in the terror of their flight. Him they subjected to a close personal scrutiny, and finding a few ornamental coins hung by a cord about his neck, they tore them off, cutting his neck by the violence with which they wrenched at the string. Resuming their march, they came to an old trading post, robbing and plundering by the way, where they halted and fortified themselves against attack. In the meantime the Bourbon settlers, whose cattle, horses, and portable property had been carried off or destroyed by Montgomery's men previous to this raid that we have been describing, and who had been compelled to fly with their families for protection into Missouri, formed themselves into a company for offence and defence as the case might require, sent all the cattle that had been spared into the Cherokee Nation, and returned from Missouri to recover the remnants of their property, and retaliate on the robbers, if possible. On their march back to Kansas they arrested some 12 or 14 persons, whom they strongly suspected to have been accomplices of Montgomery in his late outrages on the settlers. When they had arrived within a short distance of the post in which Montgomery's men had taken up their position, they determined to give the prisoners their liberty, though one of these was a preacher named Reed, who held a command in Montgomery's troop. There being no evidence of actual criminality against any of them, and, as the arrests had been made while these people were pursuing peaceful avocations, or attending to legitimate business, they were released, after having been about an hour in custody, on giving a solemn assurance that they would show no favor and lend no aid to Montgomery or his band.

Mr. Hamilton's command comprised 24 men, all of whom were *bona fide* Kansas settlers, and three of whom were well known to be strongly Free-State in sentiment. Having let their prisoners off, they pursued their way towards the post in which they knew Montgomery's men to be fortified, and before they got within rifle range were attacked from behind. They turned, and found the attacking party to consist of the men whom they had lately released. They returned the fire with fatal effect, and killed several. The rest took to flight. Hamilton then advanced on the post and drove off the party in occupation. On his return towards the spot where Reed's party had fallen, to look after the wounded, large quantities of rifles, muskets, revolvers and sabres were found concealed in the prairie grass, sufficient to arm 150 men. The muskets are said to have been recognised as portion of those given up last Summer by Gov. Denver to Colonel [illegible] on the pretence that they were the private property of the latter. Of Hamilton's party, none were killed. One Free-State man—not Brockett—was slightly injured in the thigh, as his horse was killed under him. That was the whole extent of the casualties on their side. The story of Dr. Hamilton's having shot one of the wounded men through the head with a pistol, he indignantly denies. On the contrary, he says he showed them every attention within his power, and lent every assistance which his skill suggested or the circumstances would allow. The man who is said to have dropped, when the order to fire was given, and thus escaped injury, fell from sheer terror, and when the victorious party returned, was discovered to have fainted, and it was not without considerable difficulty that he was restored.

Hamilton, Brockett and the rest of them then [illegible] each taking the course which he deemed [illegible]. The first two reached Kansas City, and are now here in St. Louis. They leave shortly for Tennessee, from whence they intend to proceed to Georgia and Virginia. Having transacted their business, they [illegible] to start out again for the [illegible], [illegible] being denied a peaceful home in Kansas, [illegible].

[illegible] the Election—Action of the [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible], May 26, 1858.

Messrs. [illegible] and Babcock have [illegible] to Lecompton to-day for the purpose of cooperating with Attorney-General Weer in preparing the details for the election upon the English Ordinance. Weer has not been formally notified of his removal, and he wants to accomplish the work before his successor, Davis, is qualified. This we all endorse, of course. The President's thrust at Weer has made him an ultra Free-State man, and he is willing to attempt almost any scheme that will keep Buchanan floundering in deep water. Weer claims no love for him or his party hereafter, and it is expected that the election will be called *forthwith* by a majority of the Board. Whether Governor Denver will issue the proclamation under the circumstances, remains to be seen.

Since writing the above I have met Mr. Babcock, since his return. He reports favorably. They were *well received* at Lecompton, and their action relative *to the election was unanimous. They have fixed the* day for holding the election on the first Monday of August. Mr. Deitzler is authorized to prepare a full schedule, containing the names of all the judges, *places of voting*, &c., and issue the same, with a Proclamation, forthwith, and he has already commenced the task. We hail this event with joy.

RANDOLPH.

Further Particulars of the Tragedy on the Osage—The Excitement in Missouri, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Wednesday, Midnight, May 26, 1858.

This evening we have received important news from Bourbon and Linn counties. Two messengers have just arrived from Ossawatomie, one from Moneka, and one from Bourbon county. The messenger from Moneka left Tuesday evening, and rode the most of the night. *He states that they are now keeping out scouts the whole length of the county along the State line, to report any movement of the enemy* if they attempt to cross the line. Yesterday, towards evening, two of their scouts came in and reported about 150 men, in three companies, lurking along the timber on the Little Sugar, near the "Trading post" on the military road, which is about two miles this side of the State line. Their movements were watched, and they appeared to be traveling along up the river as secretly as possible. Our informant left on the reception of this news, for ammunition and arms, as but few men are well armed in that part of the country. He states that on Monday night they were obliged to place the scouts nearly one mile apart for want of men, and that about midnight five men from the Missouri side came upon one of our guard and gave him chase. All were upon horses. They drove him into a thicket of timber, and followed close upon him as he ran into a bend in the river. It being dark, he could not judge of the lay of the land, and ran his horse against a steep bank, throwing him over the head of the horse and upon the bank. The horse sprang up and ran away from him, and the five pursuers continued after the horse, and he don't know but they may be chasing him still. The man of course readily escaped.

Some further facts relative to the horrible tragedy on the Osage, last week, may be in place here. It was one Captain Hamilton, not Brockett, who led on the band. The names of the killed and wounded I have already sent you. The ruffian band made no conversation with the prisoners after they were taken. Mr. Hairgrove, an old man, about 60 years of age, whom they were forcing along with them, said to the gang: *"You are not going to shoot innocent men, are you? If you are, take good aim."* This was spoken at a trying moment, but not one had the manliness to reply to him. This same Hairgrove afterwards received six buckshot, but is still living, and may recover. The Rev. Charles Read, of Wisconsin, had but lately arrived in that county with his wife. When they came for him, his wife resolved to follow him and witness *his fate*. She did follow him; but they, being mounted, soon rode out of her sight; still she pressed on. Finally she met the advance party of the gang returning. She asked them what they had done with their prisoners. Said she, "You have not been killing innocent men, have you?" but no one replied to her. They looked guilty and rode on. She became more alarmed than before. Her wild thoughts gave impetus to her body as she flew towards the husband she would willingly die to save. She soon met another party of the miscreants, and saw one of them was leading her husband's horse, on which he rode away. She told them that was her horse. After testing her sincerity sufficiently, strange as it may seem, they gave up her horse and galloped away. But while conversing with them she repeated the inquiry made to the first party, to know whether they had been killing these innocent men, and one of them adroitly replied, "No; you will find them over there in the timber,"—pointing in a different direction from which they had come. But she heard the reports of the firearms, and, mounting her horse, she rode rapidly on until she came to a deep ravine, in which there was light timber. Then, on looking down, she saw eleven men, all lying upon their faces. They all kept so still, that at first she thought them to be a part of the Missouri gang, and called out to them as before, to know what they had done with their prisoners. After she had spoken several times, her husband recognized her voice, and, raising his head slightly, he told her to come to him. But no pen can describe the agony of that hour. A woman—a constant, faithful wife—there saw her husband and ten other innocent men weltering in their blood, while the death rattle from several of them almost drove reason from its seat. At first they were afraid to move, lest the wretches were not out of sight; but, when they found no one was near but Mrs. Read, several of them could speak. They told her to hasten for help, without delay, and bring a wagon. She rode to Mrs. Hairgrove's, and they together put the oxen before the wagon and drove them to the spot. Meanwhile they saw some men that they sent for other aid.

During the absence of Mrs. Read, it appears that all of the prisoners came to enough to speak, and there, solitary and bleeding, they held a death council. Each one told the other what he wanted done with his property, his family, his farm, &c., in case any one of the number lived to carry out their directions. Could any earthly scene be more appalling, or could innocent blood ever be more justly avenged. After they had briefly told each other their dying words—feeling every moment that the demons were liable to come back for another look at them—they resolved to drag themselves into hiding places, if possible. All but one could crawl a little by pulling upon the grass. Thus they separated—some of them forever. They crawled under bushes as they found them, and when Mrs. Read and her wagon came, only the one man could be found. Other help soon came, and they continued their search, finding them one by one in their bloody beds. All were found but Mr. Read in about an hour, but he wandered off further than the others, as he soon found himself able to walk. He became bewildered, and was found partially insane the next morning. As stated in my first report, five of these men soon died, and it is hoped the remainder will recover. At the time they were shot they stood in a deep ravine, and the steep bank in front of them came about as high as their heads, and as the horsemen rode near to the brink, in firing they were obliged to point their guns down at an angle of 45 degrees, and this probably accounts for any of them being saved under such a shower of balls.

When Captain Hamilton first gave the command to "fire," not one obeyed. He then swore and threatened, and then shot Mr. Stillwell with his own revolver, but Mr. Stillwell did not fall. The command was then repeated, and those who had hearts in their breasts wheeled their horses around and turned their backs upon the tragic scene, while all the rest of some 25 obeyed the order and fired indiscriminately upon their defenceless victims. These unfortunate men had all been taken at an unexpected moment, when most of them were in their fields at work, and not one of them had any arms. After they had all fallen they were closely examined, rolled over, and watched closely to see if any of them breathed. This was a Hellespont that but few could navigate under less vital circumstances. One, who had fallen from policy, was only wounded in the hand, still he passed the breathless ordeal without suspicion.

Since the above events Captain Montgomery, with a small detachment, has been on the move, searching for every trace of the murderers, without finding them. Meanwhile, Captain Bain, with over one hundred men, has marched upon Fort Scott in search for the same criminals, but he was unable to find them there, unless Deputy-Marshal Stuart, of that place, was one. As he was somewhat implicated he was arrested, and Bain has brought him away. There are no troops at the Fort now, and Captain Bain had the town completely at his mercy. The wonder is that he spared a building.

A dispatch reached Osawattomie about midnight last night, stating that Capt. Montgomery had moved northward towards the 150 Missourians before-named, and the latter had fallen back to the line. An attack was hourly expected. The people of Osawattomie were entreated to send aid immediately, but as they are poorly armed they too have sent to Lawrence for anything, down to old scabbards, that will do to *hew* with. Peoria is, or was, a Pro-Slavery town, only about five miles from Osawattomie, and news had been received that Peoria was to have 300 men under arms by to-day, and Osawattomie fear that their town is to be the point of attack. In every quarter our settlers are scouring and priming, to be in readiness for a general rally, if demanded.

Along the Missouri border, the most intense excitement prevails. The notorious Brockett was in Westport and Kansas City this week, drumming up volunteers. He told them that he wanted no man to enlist in their service, who was not willing to kill every Abolitionist on the way, and show no quarter under any circumstances. Upon these conditions each town pledged 100 men, and reliable news came to Governor Denver yesterday, that that number of men were about starting to march South, and it is possible that the party seen on Sugar Creek yesterday were the same delectable crew. Opposite Linn County, in Missouri, the country is deserted by all but the pirates, for miles. Cattle, hogs and horses are wandering about without a herdsman; large plantations of growing grain are left unprotected; everything is sacrificed for life. Many—perhaps a majority—of the residents in that country are Free-State men, or at least are opposed to the murderous gang who infest the country, and through fear for their own lives, from their own former citizens, they now abandon all the supplies and comforts of an old homestead for some more secure retreat. Some have gone farther back from the frontier; others have come over and joined our army, and now urge us to march over and conquer a peace in Missouri, at any cost. They beg of us to kill the wretches before we leave the field, for they know there is no safety to life and property while they live. Hamilton and his men are now reveling in the storehouses thus left for him, and a large army could subsist there for months without expense to any but the Free State owner.

We have sent sixty muskets and Hall's rifles to-day, to the companies now in the field, and would send more if we had them, but Lawrence is now left more poorly armed than the country at large. We are sadly deficient everywhere in arms, ammunition and money. There are no public arms in the Territory—not a dollar of money for the common defence—*the season of planting is now flattering us with* its genial breezes—all our men in Southern Kansas have been active as minute-men the whole Spring—some of them have not been able to sleep at home for weeks, and Captain Montgomery has not dared to sleep at his own house for the last eight months. Still, now when the crisis waxes, every man responds willingly, and the unanimous impulse in those counties, is *liberty or death*. Day after day, those half-fed, half-equipped men perform the honest part of a citizen-soldiery, with brave and stout hearts. If any men living deserve the lasting gratitude and respect of the entire people of Kansas, it is Capt. Montgomery and his little party. [illegible] how vilely have they been traduced and slandered. They have borne the censure for every crime committed in Kansas nearly *for* the last three months, when every charge of the character is false and infamous. They have *not* been a gang of thieves and robbers; but the facts are Montgomery has endeavored to enforce a moral and humane discipline, and whenever he could ascertain that any of his party had stolen or robbed, they were invariably *dressed in the poorest suit belonging to the company*, deprived of their horse and arms, and expelled from the company. There have been several instances of this character, and these discharged desperadoes, thus rebuked, have organized on their own hook, and taken up robbing and stealing as a profession. Wherever they go, they call themselves Montgomery's party, by way of retaliation. For this he suffers, and Brown and others lash him with a vengeance. Last Friday and Saturday nights not less than six horses were taken from this vicinity by the same banditti, and some of their owners have identified both horses and thieves, and are still in pursuit of them.

Sheriff Walker started yesterday for the South to arrest the murderer, Brockett, and says he will employ Montgomery's army as a *posse*, if necessary. Gov. Denver went again to Fort Leavenworth yesterday, after receiving a dispatch from Judge Williams, of Fort Scott. He intends to start all the troops that can be spared from Fort Leavenworth immediately, and has promised to meet Sheriff Walker in Bourbon County on Friday. He *talks* very bravely of his determination to show the Governor of Missouri that his people cannot invade our Territory and murder our citizens with impunity, and says he will find that *he has got no Shannon to deal with* this time. *We hope* he is in earnest; but, really, the troops in that vicinity have heretofore been such kingly barriers to our freedom, and have so unmistakably aided our oppressors, that we have very small faith in their services at present. We will remain pervious, however, to better evidence. We are satisfied that this invasion has been maturing the last three months, and something worse is intended than a little midnight skirmishing. While they have abandoned Kansas in the main, they intend to conquer the southern portion of it, drive out the Free State inhabitants, and thereby fit it up for an immaculate union with the slave South, by annexing it to the Cherokee Territory, and thus making a new State. It is past 2 o'clock, and I cannot prolong.

RANDOLPH.

Instructions from the Administration to Gov. Denver.

Department of State,
Washington, May 7, 1858.

J. W. Denver, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Lecompton:

Sir: I transmit to you a copy of the act of Congress approved May 4, 1858, "for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union." Your duties under this act are of the most delicate and important character, but they are clearly and distinctly defined by the act itself.

Congress were not satisfied, as you will perceive, with the ordinance adopted at Lecompton by the Constitutional Convention there assembled in regard to the public lands, deeming the grants to the State of Kansas therein contained too extensive and beyond former precedents in similar cases. They have, therefore, proposed to the people of Kansas to assent to such a change in the ordinance as is stated in the act, reducing the quantity of lands granted, so as to conform to the grant in the bill now before Congress for the admission of Minnesota. This question is properly left to Kansas to be decided at a popular election. The act prescribes that "at the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot as each voter may please, 'Proposition Accepted,' or 'Proposition Rejected.' Should a majority of the votes cast be for 'Proposition accepted,' the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with original States, in all respects whatever shall be complete and absolute, &c. But should a majority of the votes cast be for "proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in the said proposition. They will then remain in a Territorial condition, until "it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States," upon which ascertainment the people of the said Territory "are authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government" in the manner prescribed by the act.

Under the second section of the Act, yourself, the District Attorney, the Secretary of the Territory, the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are constituted a Board of Commissioners to conduct this important election. *The President has entire confidence that so far as in you lies, the election will be fairly and properly conducted.* Your powers and your duties are sufficiently pointed out by the Act and by your previous instructions. It is greatly to be desired that the *five Commissioners should act in concert in all their proceedings. The President above all things desires, that there should be a fair expression of the popular will on this important question; and that any person who may commit or attempt to commit the frauds punishable under the Act, may be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.* It is to be hoped that the people of Kansas, relieved from all outside influences may be left to decide the question for themselves, whether they will immediately come into the Union under the provision of the Act, or will remain in a Territorial condition until their population is equal to the number required for a Representative to Congress.

Inclosed herewith you will receive four copies of the act referred to, one of which you will send to each of the Commissioners named in the act, in order that they may be properly informed of their designations.

At the same time you will provide for an early meeting of the Commissioners, so that the election required by the act may take place without unnecessary delay, and that all suitable arrangements may be made for this purpose. The President earnestly hopes that these arrangements may be successful in securing a free and fair election, and that at the present important crisis the peace of the Territory may not be interrupted.

The act for the admission of Kansas ought to be extensively circulated among the people, because the question to be decided by them is one of vast importance, and may involve the welfare and prosperity of their fine territory for a long period of years. For this reason, whilst the act very properly prescribes that the day of election shall be at as early a period after the proclamation as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people; the intervening period ought to be sufficiently long to enable them to thoroughly understand the question in all its bearings and consequences. I shall have ten thousand copies of the act printed in this city and forwarded to you for immediate circulation.

You will not probably convene the Board until after the appointment of a new District-Attorney for the Territory. A nomination for this purpose will be sent to the Senate on Monday next. Should you deem it advisable, you are at liberty to publish the whole or any part of these instructions. The President wishes to give every assurance to the people of Kansas, that he desires, above all things, that there shall be a fair expression of the popular will at the election; and that the result may be to produce peace and harmony among themselves, and promote their lasting welfare.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

One Day Later News.

OSSAWATTOMIE THREATENED BY MISSOURIANS—THE CITIZENS OF THAT TOWN ASKING FOR ASSISTANCE—MILITARY ORDERS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Leavenworth City, Thursday, May 27, 1858.

The latest from the South (so the present disturbed region of Kansas is called) proclaims that Osawattomie was threatened with invasion by three hundred Missourians, fully armed and mounted. The people of the town and surrounding country were preparing to offer a vigorous resistance. Their experience does not dispose them to submit to sack and pillage a second time. Two messengers from them arrived in hot haste yesterday, in Lawrence, with dispatches calling urgently for arms. Sixty muskets were promptly sent to them. They asked for no men, their organized force, if armed, being adequate to repel the Missourians. The letter asking for the arms was addressed to Gen. Lane, and signed by Brigadier-General McDaniel, who has succeeded Montgomery in command of the militia in that "brigadier District." It will be seen by the following correspondence, which appears in the Lawrence *Republican* of this date, Montgomery was deprived of his command as far back as the 16th of February. It is, therefore, doing gross injustice to the militia of Kansas to implicate them in the guilt of those predatory bands known as Montgomery's men. The latest accounts represent that individual himself in the darkest colors.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Head-Quarters Kansas Militia,
Lawrence, Feb. 16, 1858.

To Captains James Montgomery and O. P. Bayne, 1st Regiment Kansas Militia:

You are required forthwith, on receipt of this order, to disband the companies under your command. Charges of a serious character, impugning your conduct as an officer, are on file in this office. The service and cause require their investigation. You will therefore report yourselves here in person. The persons and property of the actual settler, without reference to political opinions, must be respected. If this order has been disobeyed, restitution must be had without delay.

[Signed.] J. H. LANE, Maj.-Gen.

Head-Quarters Kansas Militia,
Lawrence, April 6, 1858.

Gen. McDaniel: Sir—I am directed by General Lane to say to you that the exclusive jurisdiction over all troops and military movements within your brigade district is in your hands. Moreover, that there was an order issued February 16, ordering Officers Bayne and Montgomery immediately to disband *their respective commands, and report themselves to* head-quarters to answer to charges against their conduct; and that the property and rights of all citizens, irrespective of political opinions, must be protected; and that wherever this order has been disobeyed *immediate restitution must be made. You will consider* this order as now in your hands.

Captain Bayne did report himself, but of Captain Montgomery nothing has been heard.

By order of Major General Lane.

E. B. WHITMAN, Secretary *pro tem.*

GOVERNOR DENVER'S ACTION.

Governor Denver remains in this city until Captain Walker, (Sheriff of Douglas County,) whom he dispatched to the scene of strife, reports to him, when it is presumed he will take active measures for restoring law and order. I learn that the Governor strongly urges the people who are exposed to Montgomery's forays, to organize and rid themselves of him in the most summary manner they can devise. The advice of the Governor, I understand, rather countenances the method so much in vogue in California.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 2.

$1,100	Ohio S. 6s, ex in.	106	150	Penn. Coal Co.	77
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90	90	10	Hudson Riv. R. ..opg	28¾
1,000	do	90¼	100	do..........opg	28¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	do..........s30	28⅝
11,000	Mo. State 6s	84	100	do..........p&c	28⅝
10,000	do	84½	100	do..........p&c	28¾
6,000	Cal. State 7s	84½	50	Harlem Railroad..s3	11¼
1,000	Cal St. 7s, n. bs.	85	50	Harlem R. Preferred	33
7,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76	98	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	7½
3,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '71	36	50	Second-avenue R.	80
4,000	LaCr & M.L.G.B.	33½	400	Reading Railroad	43
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	98	100	do	43½
5	American Ex. Bk.	103	200	do	43⅝
50	Continental Bank	90	20	do	43½
12	Commonwealth Bk.	92	25	do..........s10	43⅝
200	Canton Company	19½	100	do	43⅝
100	do..........b60	19½	500	do	43¾
50	Del & Hud. Cnl Co.s60	106	50	do	43
175	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84½	150	Mich Cen. R. R.	60
725	do	84⅜	175	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23
800	do	84⅝	100	do..........s10	23
125	do..........b60	84⅝	100	do..........s30	23
100	do..........s30	84½	25	do	22¾
50	do..........s10	84⅝	50	do..........b30	22¾
100	do..........s10	84½	300	M. S. & N. Ia. pref st.	47½
50	do..........s10	84⅝	100	do..........b30	47½
200	do..........s30	84	50	do	47¾
50	do..........b30	84½	10	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	93½
100	do..........s30	84½	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	10
300	do..........s30	84	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R. b60	89
70	Erie Railroad	19⅝	330	do	89
100	do..........b3	20	10	do	89½
200	do..........s30	20	600	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	38
300	do	19⅝	150	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75
100	do..........b60	19⅝	100	do..........s30	75
150	do..........b30	19⅝	350	do	75¼
300	do	19⅝	100	do..........p&c	75⅝
100	do..........b10	19⅝	50	do	75¼
100	do..........s30	19¾	70	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	70½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	50	Erie Railroad...b60	20
1,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	90¼	30	Hud. Riv. R. R.	28¾
1,000	Erie R.R. 4th M. B	63½	50	do..........opg	28¾
4,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	87½	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	61
3,000	La C & M. L. G. B	33½	50	Reading R. R.	43¾
100	Cumberland Pref.	21½	50	do	43½
100	Canton Co.......b60	19⅝	250	do	43
7	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	107	500	do..........s30	42¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R...s10	84½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23¾
50	do	84¾	40	Panama R. R.	107⅞
400	do..........b10	84½	100	do	107⅞
450	do	84¾	125	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88½
100	do..........s30	84½	50	do..........s30	88
500	do..........b30	84¾	150	Cleve & Tol. R.	37
100	do..........b60	84¾	200	do..........b30	37
100	do..........s10	84⅝			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s.	55	20	Mech. Bk. of W'ms'g.	101
1,000	La C. & M. L. G.	31	222	do	100
4,000	T. of Wa. 8 ⅌ c bs.	35	10	Hope Fire Ins Co	98
840	At Mu. I. Scp. '1858	78½	55	N.Y. & N.H. gen. s'k.	53
15	American Ex. Co.	87½	29	do	54
20	Citizens' Bank	97	8	Second-avenue R. R.	80
10	Bk. of the St. of N.Y.	100½	25	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	7¼

Wednesday, June 2—P. M.

The day has been remarkably quiet in Money and Exchange affairs. The revival of general trade is so very moderate that even all the long date bills, of undoubted credit, based upon new business, find ready currency at 5@6 ⅌ cent. Although some of the Banks very properly decline to increase their lines in this way—preferring shorter paper or demand loans on the lower terms of 4@5 ⅌ cent.—the Bill Brokers report a good outside request. In reference to Foreign Exchange the terms for the Boston mail yesterday closed 109½@109¾ for bank, and 109¼@109 for mercantile signatures on a tame demand. The next packet is the screw steamship *City of Washington*, for Liverpool on Saturday. Meanwhile the mail this way by the *America*, already telegraphed from Halifax, will have been received. The telegraphic synopsis by this steamer is substantially a repetition of the *Indian's* advices so far as Cotton and Breadstuffs are concerned. The English funds, however, continued to advance, and are quoted 97⅛ ⅌ cent. for Money. The Derby Ministry were left in possession of the Government, the resolution of censure, which had been previously defeated in the Lords, having been voluntarily withdrawn by the mover in the Commons.

There was a continued free demand for Stocks this morning, and a further rise was had on nearly the entire list, the strongest inquiry being shown on New-York Central, Reading and Rock Island. The business in Bonds was moderate, though at well-sustained rates. Missouris brought 84¾ in the afternoon. The contract sellers on the Share list, operating for another reaction in the market, were enabled to sell this morning on 30 days, nearly as well as for cash; an indication of the strength of the demand. The *war talk* was less prevalent on the Street to-day, and this sort of excitement seems, for the moment, to have been played out on the Stock Exchange. The tone of the dealings in the afternoon was not quite so animated, though prices were well supported to the close: New-York Central, 84⅜@½; Reading, 43½; Galena, 89; Panama, 108⅛; Toledo, 37; Erie, 19⅝@19¾; Michigan Southern, 22⅞@23; Hudson, 28¾; Delaware and Hudson, 107; Rock Island, 74⅞@75 ⅌ cent. The La Crosse Shares have fallen off to 7¼@7⅜ ⅌ cent, while the Land Grants still command 32½ ⅌ cent.

The following synopsis of the Bank and Sub-Treasury movement in the principal cities, to the close of last week, shows a nominal distribution of $1,658,914 in Specie to the interior, but as $1,575,991 came in at the very close of the week from California, the real difference from the previous large aggregate is wholly unimportant. The Loan column runs with marked regularity. It is made something larger by the employment of Money on Treasury Bills at New-York, but this difference is qualified by the reduction of mercantile discounts at Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, May 29	$116,650,496	$83,152,244	$31,496,144	$7,254,165
Boston, May 31	53,469,000	20,846,900	9,120,800	5,903,000
Philadelphia, May 31	23,103,418	15,726,340	7,031,756	2,436,527
New-Orleans, May 22	13,773,173	16,356,130	10,394,636	7,954,849
Sub-Treas. N.Y. May 29			6,398,562	
Total	$206,995,084	136,083,614	64,441,900	23,846,891
Last week	206,983,759	137,527,148	66,100,814	24,393,723

The balances subject to draft in the various depositories of the United States Treasury, at the close of May, are reported at $5,063,524.

We adverted, with pleasure, some weeks since, to the prompt and conclusive letter of the Circuit Court of Kentucky in favor of the Bondholders of the City of Maysville. We have since received the extended Opinion of the Court from which we extract the closing paragraphs, granting the *mandamus* to enforce the levy and collection of the special tax for the payment of the interest on these Bonds:

"It may be inconvenient for the people of the City now to pay this tax. They may view this as a hardship. It may be considered burdensome. This may excite the sympathy of the Court in behalf of those who are to labor under this burden. But the question for the Court to try and determine is not whether it was politic to contract this debt, not whether the Railroad was properly managed, not whether the people were or were not disappointed in the result of the enterprize, to promote which the debt was contracted, nor whether, owing to the depreciation of property and the decrease of population, business and prosperity, it will work hardly on the people to pay it. *But the Court is called upon by a proper legal application to decide whether the debt is a just, legal and binding obligation on the City, and to exercise such power as is proper, under the law, to enforce it.*

The Court has examined with great care all the grounds of defence, and after mature deliberation, is satisfied that *none of them are available*; and that it is its solemn duty under the law to award the writ of *mandamus* prayed for by plaintiffs. The constant payment of this tax may pass the city and citizens through a long and trying ordeal. But it is one through which the zeal and energy manifested by them in the beginning of the Railroad undertaking will bring them in safety. And if true to their faith, which is their highest interest, they will ultimately emerge from its gloom and trouble, sobered it may be, but ennobled and benefited by the sacrifices which the redemption of their obligation demanded.

The Court may have erred in the views which it has taken in reference to this case. If so it is a consolation to know that any who feel themselves aggrieved can appeal to a higher tribunal in correcting error.

The city is now in arrears for the interest due July 1, 1857, and Jan. 1, 1858. From the proof it appears that the failure to levy the tax in 1857 necessarily produced a deficiency in July, 1857, and the failure to pay the interest then due and also that due Jan. 1, 1858. It was therefore the duty of the Council of 1857, to levy and collect in that year what was necessary to pay said installments. The Council thus far have failed to perform that duty. They do not manifest a determination to resist the law. On the contrary they announce their intention to abide by the law. But insist that the bonds are invalid and the tax illegal, and desire the judgment of the Court thereon. *The Court has given its judgment*, and must now proceed to enforce it. The tax will have to be levied and collected upon the real and personal property of the city *as assessed for taxation for State purposes*. Because that is expressly required by the amended Charter of 1851, Section 2, and also the Act of Amendment and Consolidation of 1854, Section 5.

The levy and collection must be on the assessment for 1857. The proceeding is to obtain the taxes which should have been levied and collected in that year. The property assessed in that year must bear the taxation of that year. It would operate unjustly and unequally to throw the taxation of 1857 upon the property assessed in 1858. It may be that the taxation, owing to deaths, removals and other contingencies cannot in some instances be now so easily collected *as it could have been in 1857. Still that does* not alter the legal principle. The object of this writ is to obtain the performance of a duty which should have been done in 1857, and that duty is to levy and collect in money on the assessment of 1857 for State purposes of the real and personal property of the city of Maysville, a sufficient amount of tax to pay one year's interest on the bonds of $150,000 issued to the Railroad Company in payment of its subscription of Stock. It is not necessary therefore to await the assessment of 1858. The order can be made now.

Wherefore, the parties having been fully heard, and the Court being sufficiently advised, it is adjudged and ordered by the Court that the Board of Councilmen of the city of Maysville, composed of Jonathan R. Paddock, Thaddeus C. Campbell, Geo. W. Orr, James F. Willett, William H. McGranahan, Simon Nelson, Alexander Maddox, Franklin McClanahan and William W. Lamar, Defendants to this motion and duly before the Court by service of the notice herein, be and they are hereby commanded and required to levy and collect upon the real and personal property of the city of Maysville, as assessed for taxation for State purposes in the year 1857, an amount in money sufficient, after making a reasonable allowance for delinquencies and the allowance directed by law as compensation for the collecting officer, to pay one year's interest on the bonds amounting to $150,000 issued by the said city of Maysville to the Maysville and Lexington Railway Company, in payment of its subscription to Stock of that amount to said Company, including those of said bonds amounting to $6,000 held by Plaintiff William A. Graham, and those of said bonds amounting to $5,000 held by plaintiff Elisha H. Knox; that is to say, to pay the installment of interest due on all of said bonds on the 1st day of July, 1857—and on the 1st day of January, 1858. The said levy and collection shall be made in pursuance of and according to the Charter of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company and the amendments thereto. And the said taxes shall be collected in money and set apart, pledged and exclusively appropriated to the purpose hereinbefore directed and for no other purpose whatever. The said defendants will apply said taxes so collected in money, to the payment of the said installments of interest due on said bonds as, and in the manner directed by said charter and the amendments thereto, including the said installments of interest due to plaintiffs.

This order is made returnable on Friday, the 20th day of the present term, at which time the defendants will certify to the Court how they have obeyed this command; and the Clerk is directed to certify this order to said Board of Council."

PITTSBURG BANK STATEMENTS, MAY 31.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$345,068	$511,066	$1,821,152	$607,307
Ex. Bank	488,275	231,523	1,400,216	319,374
M. & M. Bk.	147,875	126,272	881,407	218,461
Citizens' Bk.	106,600	48,555	568,385	65,364
Mech. Bank	158,780	112,226	647,718	83,662
Iron City Bk.	106,275	114,679	347,845	111,157
Alleg Bank	171,235	67,856	476,385	62,503
Total	$1,394,146	$1,212,173	$5,843,108	$1,467,849
Last week	1,371,586	1,185,234	5,769,868	1,464,767

The following is a statement of the business of the Philadelphia Custom-House for the month of May, 1858, compared with previous years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Value of merchandise in Warehouse, 1st May	$521,246	$1,031,585	$1,217,442
Received in Warehouse from foreign ports	322,672	1,205,232	125,452
Rec'd in Warehouse from other districts	22,500	61,965	12,742
Withdrawn for consumption	205,040	153,207	162,690
Withdrawn for transportation	11,968	7,688	17,104
Withdrawn for exportation	5,600	11,316	17,403
Value of mdze. in warehouse last of the month	743,732	2,245,932	1,159,440
Entered for consumption from foreign ports	1,329,358	619,805	769,392
Free mdze. entered	313,196	179,965	326,726

DUTIES RECEIVED.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
May	$225,389	$434,623	$200,141	$173,569
Prev. 4 mos.	1,187,694	1,337,992	1,262,279	515,558
Total	$1,413,083	$1,771,615	$1,462,420	$789,127

The New-Haven Repudiators—How they Fleece "Genuine" Holders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was delighted to find on the reëstablishment of the affairs of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, after the confusion in which they were thrown by the Schuyler frauds, that the title to my stock was pronounced *good*. Since then I have been waiting to enjoy my triumph over my neighbor *Saugatuck* whose stock was declared to be *bogus*. We both bought on the same day, through the same broker's house, and of the same lot of stock offered. But I don't see that I get any more good of my genuine stock than he does of his spurious.

By the last report of my Directors which they have sent me, I find that the general transportation expenses on a business of $855,000 for 1858 *exceed the general transportation expenses on a business of $972,000 for 1857, by the sum of more than* $5,000.

Will the President of the New-Haven Railroad Company then have the extreme goodness, as the French say, to give us some explanation of this phenomenon? All other Railroads have diminish their expenditures very materially during the last year.

Will he be kind enough to tell us, perhaps, how much he pays the lawyers? NAUGATUCK.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	March 31, 1857.	March 31, 1858.
Earnings from passengers	$749,323 57	$663,149 00
Earnings from freight	175,937 13	138,084 61
Mails, Expresses, &c	46,447 30	53,761 19
Totals	$971,708 00	$854,990 80
Expenses—Transportation	$197,385 82	$208,577 09
Repairs of Road	77,619 17	102,374 52
Repairs of Equipment	106,688 16	147,876 74
Fuel, oil and waste	121,420 23	112,229 87
Haulage	44,530 66	29,067 70
Totals	$547,753 74	$600,425 92

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, June 2—6 P. M.

Flour in good shipping demand; sales of 2,600 bbls. at $3 50@$3 62½ for good superior Illinois; $3 75 for choice do. Wisconsin; $4 15@$4 20 for choice extra Upper Lake; and $4@$4 25 for good to choice do. Indiana and Michigan. Wheat scarce and firmer; sales of 11,000 bushels, at 71c. for Chicago Spring; and 81c. for Red Indiana. Corn firm; sales of 7,000 bushels at 56c. afloat. Oats very active and firmer; sales of 50,000 bushels, nearly all to arrive, at 34c.@35c., closing at the latter price. Whisky lower; sales of 350 bbls. at 19c. Freights dull, at 11c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 700 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 22,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Wednesday, June 2—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales of 8,800 bush. at 92c. for white Indiana, and 96c. for white Michigan. Corn without material change; sales of 8,000 bush. Indiana at 60c. Freights dull: 28c. on Flour, and 8c. on Wheat, to New York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bush. Wheat; 31,400 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—33,000 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bush. Wheat; 10,000 bush. Corn; 5,000 bush. Barley.

Albany, Wednesday, June 2.

Flour quiet and unchanged; $3 75 for good State, and $5 for extra Ohio and Genesee; sales light. Wheat is in good supply and rates easier, without buyers; no sales but in small parcels. Corn—A limited supply strengthens quotations; sales two railroad lots, at 68c.—an improvement. Oats better, but in limited supply, held in store at 42c. The Wheat received at tide water for the last week in May was 299,000 bushels—a larger quantity than ever before received by Canal in the same space of time.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 2.

Flour active. Wheat dull, and declined 1c., consequently at 49½c. Oats quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat. *To Oswego*—No Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 19,500 bushels Corn.

New Orleans, Tuesday, June 1.

Cotton unchanged; sales, to-day, 3,500 bales; receipts in this city ahead of last year, 69,000; receipts last three days, 5,250; sales of the last three days, 13,100; stock at this port, 222,500 bales. Sugar inactive and unchanged in price. White Wheat $1 16. White Corn 70c.@75c. [illegible] India Bagging, 14½c. Sterling Exchange, [illegible].

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 2.

Flour dull. Wheat—a declining tendency. Corn in active demand, but scarce. Whisky dull. Provisions dull and drooping.

[illegible], Wednesday, June 2.

Flour active and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at [illegible]. Whisky dull and unchanged. Provisions dull.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 2.

Stocks are unsteady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 90; Reading Railroad, 21⅝; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	June [illegible]
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	June [illegible]
[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]	June [illegible]
North Star	New-York	Bremen	June [illegible]
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	June [illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	June [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

North Star	Southampton	New-York	May [illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	May [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May [illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June [illegible]
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June [illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	June [illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	June 5
Catawba	New-York	Havana	June 12

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship [illegible], for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—[illegible], T. Redmond, C. Seldon, Mrs. John Drake, Miss C. [illegible], R. H. Allen, H. A. [illegible], R. J. Walker and lady, R. J. Walker, Mrs. A. G. McCullough, Thos. [illegible], F. Fruttor, J. Wolfe, G. H. Weeks, H. Ives, W. [illegible], G. D. Hupper, 16 seamen for ship [illegible], and [illegible] in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *North Star, from Bremen, Havre, &c.*—[illegible] M. Friesenhausen and 2 daughters, G. H. Schaib and lady, L. H. Gobe, Mme. M. Von Seiring, [illegible], Mrs. Sondheim and child, Miss T. Fretzfelder, Mr. G. [illegible], Mr. Schraeder, Mrs. Schraeder, Miss Schraeder, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. S. Marches, Misses C. and [illegible] Marches, J. Rivet, Mrs. J. P. Smith and Miss Smith, [illegible] Wilkes, Mr. G. Garthwaite, Mr. [illegible], Messrs. [illegible] and Villegas, Mr. and Mrs. Friedman, five children, governess and two servants, Messrs. Larocque and [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Mackuben, four children and servants, Mrs. Gontar, Mr. Tonfned, Mr. Grandpierre, the Rev. Messrs. Isolate, Iruoda, Navis, [illegible], Ippolito, Vervelletti, Stagi, M'lle. B. Castillon, Messrs. C. H. Gignoux, Melchiors, P. C. Marsden, the Rev. Messrs. [illegible] and Gourriel, Mr. T. Long, Mr. W. A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Mr. E. R. Smith, and [illegible] in forward cabin.

In steamship *America, at Halifax, from Liverpool*—Mr. Jennings, 2 children and nurse, Mr. McLean and lady, Mr. Warren, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. and 2 Misses Crowninshield, Mrs. Munson, Miss [illegible], Warren, lady and servant, Mr. Lawrence, lady and nephew, Capt. Smith, Mr. Brooks and lady, Mr. [illegible] and servant, Mrs. Page and 2 children, Mrs. [illegible], child, infant and servant, Capt. [illegible], Nougaret, Chamberlain, Ford, [illegible], Kidd, Pauley, [illegible], Verck, Hughes, [illegible], Irving, Clermont, Rotterham, Taverie, [illegible], and Calton.

In ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London, &c.—Mr. P. Herbert and wife, C. Herbert, Mrs. [illegible], and 2 children, Miss Fanny Howard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 30 | Sun sets....7 30 | Moon rises....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 13 | Gov. Island..1 [illegible] | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, H. B. Cromwell; Empire City, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Planet, Shaw, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Novelty, ——, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Liberty, Atkins, New-Orleans, [illegible]; [illegible]son: Southampton, Pratt, London, Morgan & Wiley; Cowper, Stevens, San Francisco, J. J. [illegible] & Co.

Barks R. Leavitt, Knapp, Archangel, John R. [illegible]; Vernon, Cott, Kingston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; [illegible], Tucker, Glasgow, J. O. Baker & Co.

Brigs Arcola, Corson, Barbados, S. Godwin; A. B. Terry, Ford, Segua la Grande, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Poconock, t. Haskell, St. John, N. B. [illegible]; [illegible] field; C. A. Cochran, Noye, Belfast, E. P. Buck & Co.; Edwin, Carman, Elizabethport, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Renshaw, Pierce, Glasgow, E. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners F. Burritt, Sulyear, Newbern, J. [illegible] & Co.; Louisa, Baker, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; [illegible] Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; H. [illegible], Taylor, Bett & Brothers, Madeira; Roberta, Washington; Telfair & Horn; Chalcedony (Br.) Watson, Halifax; E. Knox & Phillips; E. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Savannah, Demill & Co.; S. E. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; T. D. Wagner, Smith, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; *Florida*, Nott, West Indies, S. Godwin; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Gertrude, Burton, Meyer, St. John, D. R. De Wolf; Melrose, (Br.) Campbell, Windsor, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Providence, J. R. [illegible] wards.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Tinklepaugh, Bremen May 16, Havre 18th and Cowes 19th, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. Had encountered [illegible] gales and heavy weather to the Banks. On the 22d, a second cabin passenger named J. W. Borgdeck, a native of [illegible], jumped overboard and was drowned.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to T. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, [illegible], *Providence*, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 541 passengers to Wm. T. Frost—1 birth and 1 death. May 23, Edward Melvill, of Wexford, Ireland, died.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, London and Portsmouth April 30, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed the Banks in lat. 45, and saw no ice.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Mitchell, Liverpool April [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig G. T. Ward, (of Mystic,) Hubbard, Boston [illegible] ds., with fish, &c., to J. D. Fish & Co.

Brig Nimrod, Purkis, Black River, Jam., May [illegible], with logwood to master.

Schr. Clyde, (Br.,) [illegible] May 18, with pineapples and potatoes to J. Evans.

Schr. Advance, Leighton, Cherryfield, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Rachel S. Miller, (of Philadelphia,) [illegible], Key West, Fla., May 12, with cedar to [illegible]. May 24, lat. 36, lon. 74, picked up a square bale of cotton—marks washed off.

Schr. West Dennis, (of West Dennis,) Crowell, [illegible] May 17, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Selena Helen, Kelly, Plymouth, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, with mdse. to E. H. Hemingway.

Schr. Benj. C. Scribner, (of Milford, Del.,) Carlisle, Apalachicola May 15, with cotton, &c., to Ralph Post.

BELOW—Bark Kathleen, (Br.,) of Liverpool, N. S.

WIND—Light from S. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Empire City, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk. Ships Excelsior, for ——; Wm. Tell, Funck, Liverpool. Bark Pamphylia, Wilkins, Cadiz. Brig Foster, Crowell, Gonaives. Schr. Sea Breeze, Wiley, Sagua, and others. The ship Cora Linn, Lesher, for Glasgow, was anchored at S. W. Spit.

Memoranda.

Launched.—At Mystic Bridge, on the 26th ult., [illegible] Hassell, of 95 tons. The Hassell is a [illegible], and is expected to take the first prize at the regatta at New-York to-day. The H. is owned and commanded by Capt. Charles H. Mallory. So says the New-London Chronicle.

The steamer Memphis, of Cromwell's line, was this morning taken on the Screw Dock, for repairs.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 1—Arr. Golden [illegible], from Liverpool.

BOSTON, June 2—Arr. bark Moscow, from Messina.

Spoken, &c.

John H. Ryerson—Am. ship, bd. E., May 28, lat. 40 18, lon. 39 40.

Margaretta—ship, of Thomaston, in ballast, stg. N., May 24, lat. 29 47, lon. 79 54.

Mary—Br. schr., from Halifax for Virginia, May 28, off Cape Henlopen.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—May 20, Mary Bradford, ——; 16th John Henry, at Helvoet; 18th, Brunette, at Constantinople; 20th, Victoria, at Deal; 21st, Emerald and J. J. Boyd, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—May 13, Protector, at Cronstadt; 14th, Maria, at Leghorn; 18th, Orondates, at Leghorn; 20th, Monhange, at Londonderry; 19th, Glad Tidings, at Liverpool; 20th, Pembertee and China, at do.; 21st, Ira Russell, Addie Snow and Cordelia, at do.

Arrived from Boston—May 21, Western Star and Hesperus, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—May 21, Julia, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—May 21, Wm. Penn, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—May 18, Rome and Asia, at Liverpool; 20th, Moloka and George Evans, at do.

Arrived from Charleston—May 20, Charles Thompson, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—May 17, James Howe, from Sunderland; 20th, D. R. De Wolf, from Shields; 21st, Great Republican, from Deal; 20th, Sherman, Aurora, Cynosure, South and G. F. Patten, from Liverpool; 21st, Washington, from do.

Sailed for Boston—May 21, E. Smith, from Liverpool.

Liverpool, May 22—The Edward Oliver, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, is on shore at the north end of Holy Island, Isle of Arran, without damage, but must discharge part of her cargo before she can be got off.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrived from Boston—April 10, Cincinnatus, at Bombay; March 24, Lovell, at Table Bay, for Mauritius.

Arrived from New-York—March 31, Olympia, at Ackyab.

Sailed for Boston—March 25, Rochell, from Rangoon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO NIGHT,
The performance will commence with, for the first time,
AN ORGANIC AFFECTION.
Mr. Doub equill Bun.......Mr. T. B. Johnston
Penelope Ashton.......Mrs. Allen
After which will be produced
LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Brigham Young.......Mr. [illegible]
Young Brigham.......Mr. [illegible]

NOTICE TO PARTIES SEEKING HOME COMFORTS.—A young English widow very respectable occupying a beautiful modern-built house, wishes the acquaintance of a small amount of money, for which a choice of elegant rooms with gas, bath and [illegible] board would be given. The family consists of a lady and servant only, and to a gentleman who can appreciate all the freedom and comforts of a quiet, genteel home, free from the objections of boarders and [illegible], this is particularly recommended. The location is most desirable, being in the vicinity of the leading hotels and places of amusement. Address, for one week, ENGLISH HOME, Broadway Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER.—There are first-rate servants in the house, brown stone, near Union-square. Terms reasonable. Unexceptional references required. Address [illegible] GRANT, Box No. 182, Times office.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS, SERVANTS.—[illegible] situations wanted, by a stout and respectable [illegible], [illegible] and waitress, cook; cook, washer and ironer, [illegible] general housework, and laundress, in city or country; have good references. Apply at No. [illegible] Bible House.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING AN ABUNDANCE of pasture, will take horses for the Summer at a low rate per month. For particulars, apply at No. 2 [illegible] Jahn-st., New York, for one day.